"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and probably to-morrow; moderate northwest winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,120. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

MADERO AND SUAREZ SLAIN ON WAY TO PRISON; SHOT TRYING TO ESCAPE, GOVERNMENT SAYS; HUERTA PROMISES TO PUNISH MURDERERS

WILSON DEMANDS LIGHT ON KILLING

Our Ambassador, with Others, Insists That Mexican Authorities Clear Up Mystery.

SPURNS OFFICIAL LUNCHEON

Washington Approves Diplomats' Attitude—Recognition of Huerta Administration at Stake.

WOOD TO MEET GOV. WILSON

Conference Likely to Take Place To-morrow to Let President-Elect Wilson Know What Has Been Done.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—While the killing of ex-President Madero and ex-Vice President Suarez has not changed the Mexican situation so far as the United States Government is concerned, the event bids fair to have very serious effect on the relations between the Huerta Administration and the representatives of foreign nations in Mexico City.

This is made plain by a dispatch received to-night by the State Department from Henry Lane Wilson, the American Ambassador, who stated that Francisco de la Barra, Minister for Foreign Affairs, had invited all the foreign diplomats in Mexico City to take luncheon with him to-morrow, and that the diplomats requested him to postpone the event until there had been an investigation of the circumstances connected with the killing of Madero and Suarez.

While Ambassador Wilson did not explain this decision of the diplomatic body, it is obvious to officials here that the diplomats are not convinced of the truth of the statement, made in behalf of the Huerta administration, that the killing was the outcome of an attack by persons not connected with the Government.

According to the view taken here, the diplomats have at least a suspicion that the Huerta Government had a hand in the assassination and feel that they do not care to give recognition to such a Government by attending an official function unless it can be shown that Madero and the former Vice President met their deaths without official connivance.

Like Servian Assassinations.

This attitude of the diplomatic body in Mexico City produces a situation somewhat similar to that which was caused at Belgrade over the killing of King Alexander and Queen Draga. The diplomatic corps declined to recognize those who assumed control of the Servian Government on the ground that it could not afford to have relations with persons who had employed assassination to gain their ends.

This policy of the diplomats in Belgrade was approved by their Governments, which refused to grant recognition to Peter Karageorgevitch, pretender to the throne, in whose behalf the assassins of the King and Queen performed their deed. No question entered into the matter of the right of King Peter to succeed King Alexander. The sole issue was whether civilized Governments should recognize a man who had become the ruler of a State through an act of treachery, which, if he had no actual part in it, was at least arranged by those who had served his ends.

In like manner the decision by the Diplomatic Corps in the Mexican capital indicates the gravity of the situation which will confront the Huerta Government should it fail to clear away the mystery in which the killing of Madero and Suarez is involved.

Evidently the foreign diplomats in Mexico are unwilling to meet officially or socially men in authority whom they suspect of being directly or indirectly parties to a terrible crime.

While no instructions have been sent to Ambassador Wilson since his dispatch was received, it is evident that officials of the Taft Administration are in accord with the attitude assumed by the diplomats in the Mexican capital.

It is taken for granted that if the dead leaders were murdered as the result of a plot, the present Government will be called upon for an explanation when it seeks political recognition from the United States.

Thus it may come about that, besides facing immense problems of reconstruction and re-establishing law and order, the new rulers of Mexico may be asked to show that the blood of those whom they deposed is not on their hands.

Official Message about Madero.

Previous to the message to-night from Mr. Wilson concerning the diplomats' action, the State Department had received word of the killing of Madero and Suarez from the Ambassador, and gave out the following statement:

An official telegram from the Embassy at Mexico City, dated at 1 P. M. to-day, states that last night the authorities informed the Embassy through Mr. de la Barra of their intention to transfer President Madero and former Vice President Pino Suarez to the penitentiary, for the reason that they would there be in greater security pending the subsidence of public excitement and because they could be better quartered in that establishment, which is of modern and excellent construction.

The Embassy states that, according to reports published this morning by the authorities, last night about midnight the party was attacked while on the way to the penitentiary and in the struggle both Madero and Pino Suarez were killed. The Embassy reports that Gen. Huerta also states that there will be a rigid judicial investigation of all the circumstances.

President Taft heard of the double tragedy just as he was leaving New York for Washington to-day. On reaching here he expressed his deep regret over the affair, but indicated that there seemed to be no ground for action by the United States, as the incident involved only citizens of Mexico.

Confirmation of this position of the President was seen in the fact that Mr. Taft on reaching the White House, just before 7 o'clock this evening, did not send for Secretary Knox or any other member of the Cabinet. It is known that he took no action with reference to this particular matter.

It is Mr. Taft's opinion and that of his advisers that the killing of Madero and Suarez, while deplorable from a humanitarian standpoint, is a matter of Mexican domestic concern, and does not justify action by the United States that might be construed as a step toward intervention.

Conference With Wilson To-morrow.

Nevertheless, because it is realized here that Mexican affairs are still critical, and that conditions may arise that will compel the United States Government to act swiftly to protect the lives of American citizens and other foreigners, the Taft Administration is making every preparation for meeting any emergency that may come.

Already indirect communication has been established between officials here and President-elect Wilson with a view that, should it be necessary for him to take a hand in the Mexican situation right after his inauguration, he will be fully informed of what has been done and what is necessary to do to safeguard American and foreign interests.

It is understood that exchanges are now in progress between representatives of Gov. Wilson on the one hand and Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the Army, on the other, for a meeting on Tuesday between the President-elect and persons designated by President Taft.

Arrangements are also in progress for a conference the same day between President Taft, members of the Cabinet, and Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is the purpose of President Taft to put at the disposal of his successor in office and the members of his party, on whom he would depend for advice all the official information available concerning the Mexican situation, so that Mr. Wilson, when he enters the White House, will be as fully informed as Mr. Taft.

In connection with the plan to bring about a conference between President-elect Wilson and representatives of President Taft, it came out to-night that ever since the overthrow of Madero the administration has been willing and anxious to put at Mr. Wilson's disposal all the available information on the Mexican situation, and to act in co-operation with him and even in accord with his views.

The Administration felt, however, that the initiative in such a course should be taken by the President-elect and not by President Taft or officers of his Administration. It was felt that if the first suggestion came from the President it might be regarded as an effort to shirk responsibility for action in connection with Mexico, or, at least, appear to put the President-elect in a position where he would seem to share the responsibility with President Taft.

The suggestion is made here, although not in any authoritative quarter, that it might be well for the President-elect to announce at once who will be Secretary of State, Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Navy in his Cabinet, and arrange for a conference between them and President Taft, Secretary Knox, Secretary Stimson, and Secretary Meyer.

Through such a conference the men who would bear the burden of responsibility with President Wilson for action in connection with Mexico would be able to meet the crisis without serious difficulty.

Throughout official and Congressional circles great indignation was expressed to-day over the killing of Madero and Suarez. The general view was that the ex-President and the ex-Vice President had been the victims of a cold-blooded assassination, directed by some of those in control of the Mexican Government. On account of the absence of President Taft, however, officers of the Administration were cautious in expressing themselves.

No further orders in the line of preparations for meeting an emergency in Mexico have been issued by the War Department or the Navy Department in consequence of the killing of Madero and Suarez.

The Fifth Brigade which was ordered from various Western stations to Galveston yesterday, is now on its way to that port by special trains. Orders were given yesterday for the Fourth Brigade to hold itself in readiness to proceed to points of embarkation, but no instructions for this brigade to move have been issued.

The one danger to be apprehended in Mexico which would almost certain result in the dispatch of an army of invasion would be the commission of some act or acts in Mexico that would endanger the lives of foreign citizens and Americans, for having assured the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the disposition and ability of this Government to protect their nationals in Mexico in the same degree as Americans, the Government has assumed an obligation that cannot be ignored.

Governors Recognizing Huerta.

The State Department gave out the following to-night:

"Consular reports thus far received at the department seem to indicate general adhesion to the Huerta régime at the City of Mexico, with the exception of Chihuahua and Sonora, where the local situation does not yet seem to be wholly developed, it being reported that in Chihuahua the military authorities have taken stringent measures to put an end to the activities of the former Maderista officials.

"The Consul at Saltillo has reported that Gov. Carranza, who according to earlier reports had refused to acknowledge the new authorities at the City of Mexico, has now declared his adhesion to the new régime.

"The military commander at Vera Cruz notified the Consular body on Feb. 21 that the new Government would be locally accepted."

TO CONFER WITH GOV. WILSON.

Wood and Stimson Meet Him To-morrow—Hasn't Heard from Taft.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23.—It became known here to-night that arrangements have been made for a meeting between Gov. Wilson and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Major Gen. Wood at the home of Col. Thomas H. Birch of Burlington on Tuesday evening.

It is understood that the arrangements for the meeting were made by Col. Birch, who went to Washington several days ago as Gov. Wilson's representative in connection with the inaugural ceremonies and is supposed to be there now.

The purpose of the meeting is to enable Secretary Stimson and Gen. Wood to inform Gov. Wilson of the Mexican situation and place at his disposal all the confidential dispatches that have been received by the Government from Ambassador Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Feb. 23.—A delegation of reporters descended upon Gov. Woodrow Wilson's house this evening to find out his views on the Mexican situation in view of the murder of Madero and Suarez. The Governor came out on his porch and said: "Gentlemen, I beg that you will excuse me this evening; I am very busy saying good-by to some friends."

The reporters started to tell him the news of the murder, but he said: "I know the news of the day, but I can make no comment on the Mexican situation."

"It is reported," he was told, "that you have been in conference with President Taft to-day concerning the developments in Mexico."

"I have neither seen nor heard from President Taft, directly or indirectly," was the reply. In answer to another question whether he had been in communication with any other official of the Government, he said: "I have not been communicated with either directly or indirectly."

The Governor went this morning to the First Presbyterian Church, where he listened to a sermon by the Rev. Sylvester W. Beach on George Washington. The rest of the day he spent at home receiving his Princeton friends.

INDIVIDUAL CUPS FOR THE ASKING.
A free carton of samples of "Lily" Drinking Cups mailed to users of bottled water by the Public Service Cup Co., Bush Terminal, Brklyn. —Adv.

When Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam appears the cold or cough disappears.—Adv.

HUERTA PROMISES TO SATISFY SOCIETY ON KILLINGS.

Provisional President Calls Assassination of Madero and Suarez an Unhappy and Incomprehensible Event, Calling for Full Inquiry.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 23.—President Huerta to-day gave out the following statement on the killing of Francisco I. Madero and Jose Pino Suarez:

"I called together the Cabinet to report that Madero and Pino Suarez, who had been detained at the palace at the disposition of the War Department, were taken to the penitentiary in accordance with a previous decision, as the result of which that establishment was placed yesterday afternoon under the charge of an army officer for its better security.

"When the automobiles had traversed about two-thirds of the way to the penitentiary, however, they were attacked by an armed group and the escort descended from the machines to offer resistance. Suddenly the group grew larger and the prisoners tried to escape.

"An exchange of shots then took place in which two of the attacking party were killed and two wounded. Both prisoners were killed. The automobiles were badly damaged.

"The President and his Cabinet have resolved that the affair shall be consigned to the military judicial authorities having to do with the attempts against military prisoners, such as were Madero and Pino Suarez, so that they may make a strict investigation with the direct intervention of the Military Prosecutor General.

"The Minister of Justice has asked that when these investigations are over—the case being of so exceptional a character—that the Prosecutor General of the republic make a further investigation.

"The Covernment deplores the event, and, wishing to attend to the necessities of the public welfare, had asked the Minister of Justice to formulate a plan of legal action against the prisoners for their several responsibilities, at the same time making an effort to have some of the friends of Madero assist in the solution of this difficult and dangerous question.

"Filled with the desire to guarantee itself as well as the prisoners, the Government had appointed Col. Luis Vallestores director of the penitentiary, and had given him strict instructions to provide for any contingency.

"The Government promises that society shall be fully satisfied as to the facts in the case. The commanders of the escort are now under arrest, and the facts above recorded have been ascertained so as to clear up this unhappy event, however incomprehensible it may be under the present sad circumstances."

ENGLAND INDIGNANT, LOOKS TO US TO ACT

Newspapers Call Madero's Death Senseless and Barbarous Murder.

MONROE DOCTRINE INVOKED

Express Urges Intervention with 100,000 Men—Chronicle Warns Against Temporizing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The London newspapers show a strong disinclination to accept without question the official account of ex-President Madero's death, and condemn it as a senseless and barbarous murder—an indefensible crime.

The Times says: "Civilized nations will place their own construction upon the lame and halting story which the successful conspirators who now rule Mexico City have chosen to put out to us. It is by no means convincing."

The Daily Mail says: "The new Government will scarcely expect the incident to secure the immediate dissolution of the troops which the United States has moved to the Texas boundary. For both humane and political reasons a certain obligation is laid upon the United States Government to compel the restoration of good government in the neighboring republic."

The Daily Chronicle says: "The effect of the Monroe Doctrine is to throw upon the United States the onus of acting, not only on its own behalf, but on behalf of civilization. Nobody can envy her the task, in approaching which she deserves from Europe no ungrudging measure of moral support." It asserts that Madero was done to death by Huerta, and asks what the United States will do. It thinks that any middle course, such as financial or military propping up of one or the other among the Mexican leaders by the United States and the creation of a sort of Mexican Cuba, could only be achieved by a combination of luck and adroit diplomacy, while an enormous army will be needed to conquer Mexico."

The Daily News says: "Madero has been murdered and the United States Government is expressing the world's indignation at the treachery which brought the Huerta Administration into office and the ruthlessness with which they are exercising their probably brief tenure of power."

The Standard says: "Opinion in this country, we imagine, will be wholly sympathetic to any action on which the Washington Cabinet is likely to decide. The United States cannot be expected to put up with a perpetual reign of bloodshed and desolating disorder on its very borders. In a similar position Great Britain would take sharp measures, and we must recognize that the American Cabinet, after exercising much patience, is now faced with a situation which seems to admit but one solution."

The Daily Express, referring to what it calls President Taft's hesitation to act in Mexico, says that revolution and anarchy do not stand on Presidential etiquette, and that the security of life and property in Mexico will not wait while President-elect Wilson installs himself. The Express describes an expeditionary force of 9,000 American troops as "a pill for an earthquake," and says such a venture will need 100,000 men. It urges the British Government to press the Washington Government for immediate action. "America has been in Mexico before this," says the editorial, and must go there again at once, even if Taft has to disoblige Wilson to the extent of a military legacy."

MILITARY MEN IN CONTROL.

Huerta Replacing Civil Governors—Endeavors to Placate Maderists.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 23.—Already there are more military men occupying public posts in Mexico than since the days of Porfirio Diaz. Gen. Federico Garza is Governor of the Federal District, and from Monterey comes the news that Gen. Geronimo Trevino has been made Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon, succeeding Gov. Villareal, father-in-law of the late Gustavo Madero, who resigned. Gen. Trevino was made Governor by the Legislature, and the War Department has granted permission for him to accept the post.

From Chihuahua news has been received that Gen. Antonio Rabago probably will be Governor of that State, succeeding Abraham Gonzales, an ardent Maderista, who was arrested last night. Gonzales formerly was Minister of the Interior.

Only two States have failed to recognize the new Government, but at the National Palace a lively hope is expressed that the envoys sent to them will be successful in arranging for their adherence. The reluctant Governors are those in the States of Coahuila and Yucatan. Gov. Maytorena of the State of Sonora is said to have telegraphed the Government that he will recognize it.

A number of groups of Zapatistas have notified the Government of their willingness to end the war, and minor posts are being distributed among their leaders. The negotiations with Emiliano Zapata to come into the fold are continuing, and the authorities believe they will have a successful termination.

Reports that David de la Fuente has refused the appointment of Minister of Communications in the new Cabinet and remains unsatisfied with the portion of the northern rebels, are current here. These rumors, however, are denied by the Government, which professes to have received his acceptance of the portfolio.

Pascual Orozco, the rebel leader, is said to be on his way to the capital.

While Congress has stopped the discussion of the one-hundred-million-peso loan, it is stated on excellent authority that the Government will have little difficulty in getting all the money it needs if the signs point to a restoration of peace. Wealthy members of th old Porfirio Diaz régime are reported to be among those willing to contribute large sums.

One hundred representative members of the British colony have sent a memorial to the American Ambassador expressing "appreciation for the able manner in which the Ambassador has handled the delicate situation caused by the recent disturbances." It extends sincere thanks "for the help afforded all foreigners by the American Embassy, without distinction of nationality, and more especially all British residents."

TROOPS NEARING GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 23.—Temporary camping grounds at the Fort Crockett military reservation are in readiness for the Fifth Brigade, ordered to assemble here. The first of the special troop trains is expected to reach Galveston to-morrow afternoon.

Orders were issued to-day to the Third Cavalry, located at Fort Sam Houston and Fort Wingate, to entrain immediately for Galveston.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 23.—More troops departed from Fort Leavenworth to-day, in pursuance of the order of yesterday directing practically the entire garrison to proceed to Galveston.

The last of the seven troop trains left the post terminals at 1 o'clock this afternoon. On board the last train was Col. Daniel Cornman, commanding officer, with the headquarters staffs.

Before leaving, Col. Cornman said an army record had been established in the moving.

THE MOUNTAINS OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA
"The Land of the Sky"
Now is the time to go to the Grandest All-Year Resort Section of America. Reached in through sleeping cars via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. N. Y. Office—264 Fifth Ave.—Adv.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS world's famous tonic, delicious flavoring, all desserts.—Adv.

Declares Escort Was Attacked by Deposed President's Friends.

MADERO SHOT IN HEAD

Body Under Guard in Penitentiary and Even Widow Not Admitted.

'COWARDS,' CRIES HIS SISTER

Government Summoned a Special Officer to Escort Prisoners After Elaborate Precautions.

TROOPS QUIET THE CAPITAL

Show Their Control by Keeping Crowds from Gathering When News of Killing Gets Out.

AMERICAN PRESS PROTESTS

General Condemnation of the Government for Its Failure to Heed Dictates of Humanity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 23.—Francisco I. Madero, Jr., and José Pino Suarez, deposed President and Vice President of Mexico, whose lives President Taft endeavored to save, were killed in a street near the penitentiary at 11:30 o'clock last night.

They were being conducted, under the escort of a force of rurales, to the penitentiary, ostensibly to be held in safety until the Government of Gen. Victoriano Huerta could give them the fair and open trial which had been demanded by Ambassador Wilson in the name of the Washington Government.

Gen. Huerta and the members of his Cabinet, including Francisco L. de la Barra, unite in asserting that none of those in authority was responsible for the murders. The official version of the affair is that the escort of the prisoners was attacked by a force of Maderistas, and that in the fighting Madero and Suarez attempted to escape and were shot down.

Victims of "Ley Fuga."

A similar account was given of the death of Gustavo Madero when he was killed while being taken from the arsenal to the national palace the day after Gen. Huerta had seized the Government. In each case there was the application of "ley fuga," the law which excuses the killing of prisoners who attempt to escape, under which many Mexicans who were troublesome to the Government have been put to death from time to time.

Practically all accounts of the assassinations come from Government sources. The men who were in command of the escort are under arrest and cannot be interviewed, the explanation being made that a strict inquiry is being conducted by the military and executive authorities. The men of the escort are under confinement in barracks, where they cannot be reached.

Of the Maderistas who are supposed to have made the attack naturally none can be found, for they would not wish to reveal their identity. Such spectators as there may have been of the occurrence are keeping their own counsel.

The Tragedy Announced.

The first news the correspondents had of the tragedy came from President Huerta himself. They were summoned to the palace in the early morning hours, and there told the Government's version.

It was said that a plan had been arranged to move the prisoners with the utmost secrecy, and that the hour near midnight had been chosen for this purpose, for then the streets would be quiet. Two automobiles were used, one a scout car and the other containing the prisoners, three officers, and one soldier. Other rurales were with the machines.

Apparently the plan of the Government had been learned by Madero sympathizers, for when the party was two-thirds of its way to the penitentiary they were attacked by men who shot from a side street. The automobiles rushed on, but were stopped by a larger number of assailants and a sharp engagement ensued. In the midst of this, the Government report says, Madero and Suarez attempted to escape and were shot.

It was pointed out that the Government had endeavored to assure the safety of the prisoners by the elaborate and secret precautions taken in moving them. It had also appointed a military man to take charge of the penitentiary, so that nothing should be done to them while they were confined there. As an evidence that a fight had occurred, the automobiles were shown, with many bullet marks scarring them.

Gen. Huerta, after receiving the report of the commander of the escort, called his Cabinet into session early in the morning. That body officially deplored the event, but it was said that the assassinations were comprehensible, in view of the disturbed state of the city.

Huerta Promises Full Inquiry.

Gen. Huerta afterward issued a formal statement, in which he repeated the account of the matter given above and promised that a full examination into the unhappy circumstances would be made by a military court and also by the Department of Justice.

A feature of the affair that is attracting comment among observers is the fact, already cabled to THE TIMES, that the Government had full warning of plots for the rescue of the prisoners by the Maderistas. As early as Friday it had been announced that the Government intended to have them removed from the palace to the penitentiary. When that was not done, it was explained that Maderistas were planning to take them from the guards. In this Gen. Zapata was believed to have a hand, as he had received a large sum of money from Madero a few days before the President was overthrown.

Precautions Had Been Taken.

From Friday night on the most elaborate military precautions had been taken in the capital by the Administration. The troops of Gens. Huerta, Blanquet, and Diaz had been distributed through the streets, crowds had been prevented from gathering, and the population was thoroughly in hand. It was said, however, that the Government feared that all the troops in the city could not be trusted.

A special man was brought in by the Government to escort the prisoners to the penitentiary, instead of having the task assigned to some of the soldiers who had fought under the revolutionary leaders and who, so far, have been well in hand. The man summoned was Major Cardenas of the Seventh Rurales, who has gained a reputation in campaigns against insurrectos. He arrived in the capital yesterday.

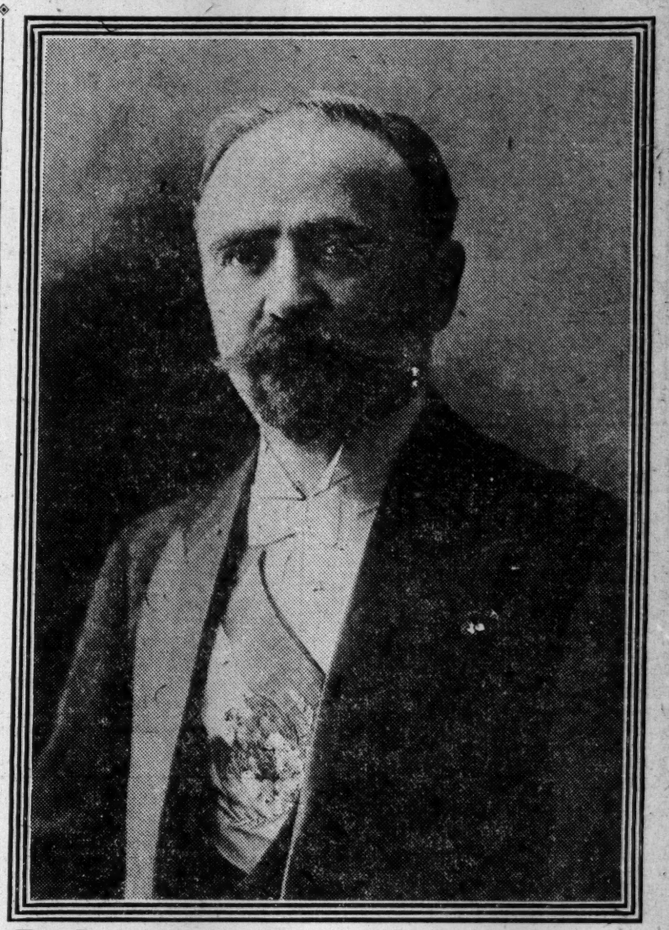
So far as the official records of the Government itself are concerned, however, they were cleared by official action of the Cabinet yesterday. A special meeting considered the cases of Madero and Suarez and the diplomatic representations that had been made in their behalf by Ambassador Wilson and others. It was decided that charges made against them should be referred to the Attorney General, and meanwhile the prisoners should be sent to the penitentiary. It was also decided that a meeting of the Cabinet should be held to-day to answer the representations made on behalf of President Taft.

Widow Not Allowed to See the Body.

Madero's wife, who, since the revolution, had pleaded with Gen. Huerta for the life of her husband, heard of his death soon after it occurred. She had been expecting it, for she had been unable to get a pledge of his safety from the present ruler. On learning the news she went to the palace and asked Gen. Huerta to order that the body be surrendered to her. He would not accede to the request, the explanation being made that an autopsy was to be performed in the course of the official inquiry. Mrs. Madero went to the penitentiary, to which the body had been taken, but was not admitted.

Diplomats learned of the assassinations though secret channels soon after they had taken place, and it was not long before they had official confirmation from Señor de la Barra, the Foreign Minister. Ambassador Wilson, who had exerted every pressure possible on the Government, pointing out that public opinion in the United States would be greatly stirred if Huerta did not show the same mercy to Madero that he had shown to Diaz and Reyes, was at first unable to believe that his information was true. When it was confirmed by the Government, he hastened to send a long dispatch to Washington.

The people of the city were much stirred by the tragedy. The information spread among them quickly, and many were out in the early morning hours. The Government, however, soon showed its control of the situation. Soldiers stopped crowds from gathering, and even three or four persons were not permitted to meet and talk. The troops extended their lines even far into the residential section.



Ex-President Francisco I. Madero
Wearing the Presidential Sash and Emblematic Eagle of Mexico.
Reproduced from a photograph sent to THE TIMES by Madero himself.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS DIFFER.

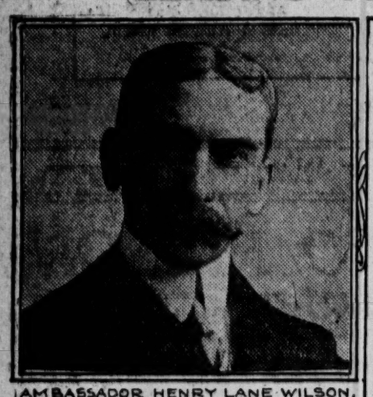
Public Doubts Statements That Murders Were Not Plotted.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 23.—Francisco I. Madero and Jose Pino Suarez are dead. In a midnight ride, under guard from

ONLY 52 HOURS TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Coast Line. "N. Y. & Florida Special." All "East Coast" points reached. All Steel Electric Lighted Pullmans. 4 trains daily. 1216 B'way.—Adv.

RUTLAND RAILROAD TO MONTREAL
Sleepers leave Grand Central daily 7:45 P. M. Particulars 1,216 B'way. 'Phone 6010 Madison. —Adv.

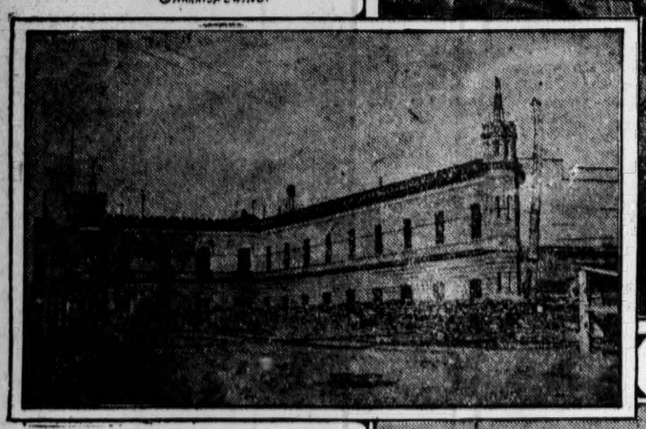
LEADING FIGURES IN THE MEXICO CITY TRAGEDY.



AMBASSADOR HENRY LANE WILSON, WHO OBTAINED HUERTA'S PLEDGE AGAINST MADERO'S EXECUTION
© HARRIS & EWING.

EX-PRESIDENT MADERO AND HIS WIFE
PHOTO BY A. & H. PRESS

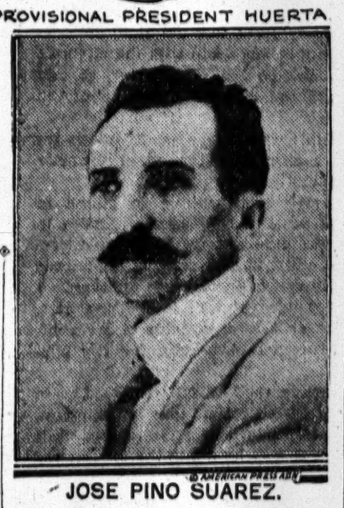
FELIX DIAZ, WHOSE REBELLION PUT HUERTA IN POWER



THE PENITENTIARY.
Photo American Press Association.

PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT HUERTA

TROOPS GUARDING THE RAILWAY, FROM VERA CRUZ
PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD



© AMERICAN PRESS ASS'N

JOSE PINO SUAREZ.

Ex-Vice President of Mexico Assassinated on the Way to Prison.

the National Palace to the penitentiary they were killed.

The exact circumstances surrounding the death of the deposed President and Vice President of the republic are unknown, except as given in the official accounts, which do not conform in all cases. The only witnesses were those actually concerned in the killing.

The Provisional President, Gen. Victoriano Huerta, says that the killing of the two men was incidental to a fight between their guard and a party attempting to liberate them. The Minister of Foreign Relations, Francisco de la Barra, adds that the prisoners attempted to escape. Neither makes a definite statement as to which side fired the fatal shots. It is not impossible that neither knows.

An official investigation has been ordered to determine the responsibility, and solemn promises have been made that the guilty will be punished.

Explanation by de la Barra.

Francisco de la Barra, the Foreign Minister, sent an official statement to the foreign diplomatic representatives, in which he said:

"The Department of Foreign Relations desires to make known, as already announced to the Ambassador of the United States, the British Minister, and other members of the Diplomatic Corps on various occasions, that the Government decided at a council of the Ministers that all acts relating to Madero and Pino Suarez should be adjudicated strictly according to law, as was due, and that, in consequence, the accusation process, if such had taken place, would not have departed one iota from the legal measures applicable to the case.

"That after taking this decision the Government agreed to remove Madero and Suarez to the penitentiary, where they would have the necessary security, consideration, and comforts.

"That yesterday morning the Minister of Foreign Relations so informed Ambassador Wilson, saying that the Mexican Government would proceed always in accord with the law, and that the removal of the ex-President and the ex-Vice President to the penitentiary would be for the reasons before indicated.

"That it was further expected that, with the passing of time, political passions would be subdued, resulting in the establishment of greater calmness and judgment throughout the republic.

Called Suddenly to the Palace.

"I desire to give all the facts of which I am cognizant connected with the affair of last night, which is deeply deplored both for sentiments of humanity and because of the gravity of the affair, which has surprised the Government, and the importance of which is not underestimated by the Government.

"Last night about 11:30 I was called with all haste to the National Palace by the Chief of Staff of the President. An automobile was sent with an aid to take me, as well as the Secretary of the Interior, Alberto Garcia Granades. Surprised by the unusual call, I attempted to talk by telephone with Gen. Blanquet, the military commander, who made known that something serious had occurred.

"On our arrival at midnight at the palace the President explained that Francisco Madero and Jose Pino Suarez, while being conducted to the penitentiary in automobiles, were killed in an encounter, which the escort guarding the prisoners had had with a group of individuals who attempted to liberate the two men.

"Other members of the Cabinet having arrived, it was agreed that it was an absolute necessity for the honor of the Government that not only should it proceed with a minute investigation of this act, according as the law demands, but, going further, that immediate notice should be given to the chief attorney of the military court, Jose Vasquez Tagle, that he, with the Judge Advocate, should make investigations and consign those responsible, whoever they might be, to custody, and that he proceed to examine them in conformity with the law. It was agreed also that Attorney General Castellanos, whose energy and competency are well known, should take action in this most unfortunate affair.

As Huerta Reported the Affair.

"According to the reports which President Huerta received and communicated to the Ministers, a group of five individuals, at a point about half way between the palace and the penitentiary, fired upon the chauffeur of one of the automobiles, which was under escort. The order was given for more speed. Shortly afterward another group, more numerous, sallied from the cross streets, firing on the escort. It seems that Madero and Suarez at this point attempted to escape.

"President Huerta communicated to the Ministers the news of the death of the ex-President and the ex-Vice President, adding that there was another person killed and two persons wounded, according to the information he had at the moment, without being exact as to which group these belonged. He also informed the Ministers that there had been some arrests.

"The Secretary of Foreign Relations, echoing the feeling of the Government, and moved by personal sentiments which have caused him to view with horror the shedding of blood outside of those cases wherein the law has imposed the punishment, not only laments the affair, but is convinced that the honor of the republic demands a careful investigation and exemplary punishment for those who may be proved guilty of this act, whose transcendency cannot be hidden."

Not unnaturally a great part of the public regards the official versions with doubt, having in mind the use for centuries of the notorious "ley fuga," the unwritten law which is invoked when the death of a prisoner is desired. After its application there is written on the records, "Prisoner shot trying to escape."

Widow and Sister Barred.

Señora Madero, the widow of the ex-President, received the first definite information of his death from the Spanish Minister, Señor Cologan y Cologan. She already had heard reports that something unusual and serious had occurred, but friends had endeavored up to that time to prevent her from learning the whole truth.

Soon afterward, accompanied by her brother, Jose Perez, and Mercedes Madero, a sister of Francisco, she drove to the penitentiary, but could not get permission to see the body of her husband. Señora Suarez was also prevented from entering the mortuary, where physicians, in accordance with the law, were performing an autopsy.

In contrast to the widow, whose grief was of a pitiably silent character, expressed in sobs, Mercedes Madero, a beautiful young woman, educated in Paris, who has been a brilliant leader of society since the revolution of 1910, was dry-eyed and tigerish in her emotions. By the side of the two women whose husbands had been killed she hurled accusations at the officers who barred the entrance.

Sister Denounces Army Officers.

"Cowards! Assassins!" she called them, her voice pitched high.

The officers stared impassively.

"You, the men who fired on a defenseless man," she went on, "you and your superior officers are traitors!"

No effort was made to remove the women, nor did the officers attempt to silence them. Señora Madero continued weeping, and the girl did not cease her hysterical tirade until the arrival of the Spanish Minister and the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, who came to offer their services.

The Minister spoke with the officers in charge, but was told that on account of the autopsy it would be impossible for any one to see the bodies. Later in the day, they said, the request would be complied with. The diplomats then conducted the women away from the penitentiary.

Madero's father and Rafael Hernandez, former Minister of the Interior, and other friends made efforts early in the day to recover the bodies, and it was stated this afternoon that the American Ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson, had interested himself and obtained a promise of Minister de la Barra that the bodies should be delivered to their families for burial.

Tale of Fight in Street.

The tragedy occurred shortly after midnight. Madero and Suarez, who had been prisoners in the National Palace since their arrest on Tuesday last, were placed in an automobile, which was accompanied by another car, and escorted by 100 rurales under the orders of Commandant Francisco Cardenas and Col. Rafael Pimiento.

With instructions not to outdistance the escort, the cars moved slowly. No incident occurred until they had reached a point near the penitentiary, where in an open place the guards' attention was attracted, according to the official version, to a group of persons following. Shots were fired at the escort out of the darkness. The rurales closed in and ordered the prisoners out of the car.

Thirty of the guards surrounded the prisoners, while the remainder disposed themselves to resist an attack. About fifty men, some a-foot and some mounted, threw themselves upon the detachment guarding the cars, and the exchange of shots lasted twenty minutes, when the attacking party fled. The dead bodies of Madero and Pino Suarez were then found.

The body of Madero shows only one wound. A bullet entered the back of the head and emerged at the forehead. The body of Pino Suarez shows many wounds, entering from the front.

Japanese Protect Madero Women.

Of the male members of the Madero family only two are now in the capital. One is Francisco Madero, the father, who bitterly opposed his son's revolution in 1910, and rode across Northern Mexico in an effort to overtake and dissuade him; the other is Ernesto Madero, the former Minister of Finance, an uncle, though only a year older than the late President.

Gustavo Madero, a brother, was obliged to submit to the fugitive law the day after the deposition of the President, and was shot down near the arsenal. Senora Madero and the two sisters of the ex-President, Mercedes and Angela, are to-night at the Japanese Legation.

Not far from the penitentiary there are two small piles of stones, some twenty feet apart. They mark the spots where the men who a few days ago ruled Mexico fell. Holes in the wall of the penitentiary show where some of the bullets finally lodged.

The stones were piled by groups of sympathetic persons of the lower class, whose curiosity early drew them to the scene. From the top of each pitiful monument to-night flickered candles placed there and lighted by those who thus thought to pay the last rites of the Church to the souls of the dead. From the ground had been scraped away blood-saturated earth, which was carried off by the morbid, seeking souvenirs.

Formal Action by Government.

After the engagement on the road to the penitentiary Commandant Cardenas reported to the military Commander, who conducted him to Gen. Huerta. The President summoned his Cabinet, and after apprising his Ministers of the occurrance, issued an official announcement.

Both President and Ministers deeply deplored the affair and decided upon a full investigation to fix the responsibility and to punish the guilty. Already formal action has been taken by the authorities, as the members of the escort are under arrest pending the inquiry.

In his capacity as Minister of Foreign Relations, Señor de la Barra then addressed his note to the diplomatic representatives.

There were no signs of a demonstration in the central part of the city during the day. The news was received quietly and apparently philosophically. This was due perhaps not only to the fact that the majority seem to be in favor of the present Government, but because the people are still overawed by the developments of the past two weeks.

Felix Somerfeld, a German, chief of Madero's secret service, who, according to some reports, was executed, has not even been captured. His whereabouts are known to his friends, who say that he is safe, for the present at least.

Among those arrested to-day is Manuel Urquidi, Under Secretary of Communications in the Madero administration. Juan Sanchez Azcona, private secretary to ex-President Madero, who was captured in his flight from the capital and is being held at Puebla, probably will be brought here.

Heavy patrols were sent out to-night to guard the streets. At 9 o'clock the bodies of Madero and Suarez were still lying in the mortuary at the penitentiary.

Notwithstanding the apparent air of calm, a tenseness prevailed as though the people of the capital were on the watch for further grave happenings. As an indication of conditions, a rumor spread quickly throughout the city this evening that Senora Madero had committed suicide. This was followed by a rumor that Gen. Felix Diaz had been shot. Investigation showed that there was no foundation for either report.

People of Capital Subdued.

Early to-day small groups congregated about the penitentiary. They were composed for the most part of men and women of the lower class. There was a decided feeling of sympathy for the Maderos. Many women were crying. Some of the men attempted to make speeches, but such attempts at public display were firmly but quietly repressed by the guards.

In the downtown district the people went about their pursuits quietly. What had been intended as a day of jollification for the new Administration was one of solemnity not usual on a Sunday in the capital.

A group of independent Congressmen had announced a huge manifestation, in which all classes of society had been asked to participate, but the plan was promptly abandoned upon news of the affair at the penitentiary.

The Maderistas have been discreet in their utterances, and the pro-Government men almost equally so. Apparently the populace remembers the cannonading of the past weeks, and patrols of soldiers as well as mounted police have served to remind them that the country is now ruled by a Government whose administrative programme is of the sternest character. No attempt is made at the National Palace to disguise this fact, and President Huerta himself has said that drastic measures will be adopted to restore order.

NO REASON TO INTERVENE.

Wickersham Sees in Killing No Cause for Change of Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 23.—Attorney General Wickersham, when he was told at the Jefferson Hotel to-night of the killing of former President Madero and former Vice President Suarez, said that it would be exceedingly unwise for the United States to intervene in Mexico's troubles. "Not even this latest development in the deplorable situation there warrants intervention on the part of this Government," he said. "The Administration thus far has proceeded with commendable wisdom in the handling of the situation, and the United States has not lost prestige because of the attitude it has assumed.

"Neither has the potency of the Monroe Doctrine suffered. Our Government would not be justified in intervening there until there was a wanton killing of Americans. No such thing has yet occurred, and those who have fallen before Mexican bullets did so because they remained there after they had received ample warning to get out of harm's way. Then the present Administration also would be loath to take a hand in affairs there and leave the incoming Administration to face such a critical state of affairs. Intervention in Mexico would mean the taking over of a tremendous task—a task whose difficulties and proportions are not realized by the majority of us.

"The foreigners who are in Mexico went there largely for the purpose of exploiting that country and its resources. No doubt the corporations with properties would be delighted to see the whole of our troops rushed to the scene of fighting. We are not justified in this, and have not been during the entire rebellion. On the whole there has been considerable regard shown by the warring forces for this country's interests and citizens there.

"Do you think that in our civil war we would have planned out lines of action and other methods of artillery attacks in conformity with some foreign diplomat's desire to protect the properties of his nation's subjects in the line of fire or the lives of those foreign subject who had refused to get out of dangers way?

"Even the sending of a socalled Expeditionary force into Mexico City during the height of the city's fighting would have been unwise and uncalled for on the part of the United States. We have no business thus far in sending our troops to Mexico.

"Of course, the killing of Madero and Suarez is a deplorable and a regrettable occurrence, but, after all, it is the killing of Mexican citizens by other Mexican citizens, and is a matter for their own working out."

TURNER THROWN INTO PRISON.

American Writer Jailed by Diaz for Criticising the General.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 23.—John Kenneth Turner, an American writer, has been imprisoned by order of Gen. Diaz. He is the author of several Mexican political stories.

Recently he wrote an article criticising Diaz and Ambassador Wilson for his detention in the arsenal, from which he was released a few days ago.

VERA CRUZ IS SHOCKED.

Crime Regarded as an Evidence of Despotism's Return.

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 23.—Notwithstanding private advices were received here this morning of the death of Madero and Suarez, absolutely no official notification has been given of the occurrence.

The killing of the two former officials has created a profound and painful impression among all classes in Vera Cruz, and while outspoken anti-Maderistas appeared to welcome the news, many prominent citizens and officials declared that the affair was another evidence of despotic rule. The officials, however, declined to be quoted, although some ventured the prediction that Mexicans generally would be inclined to resent the death of the country's recent rulers. There was no sign of a demonstration in Vera Cruz to-day, but a strong undercurrent of feeling prevailed.

It is reported that Ernesto Madero, the former Finance Minister, will arrive in Vera Cruz to-morrow by special train.

The newspaper Opinion, of which Francisco N. Arias, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, who has been prominent in his opposition to the Madero Government, prints the following editorial comment:

"This is the prologue of events none can foresee. It is a question whether it is a typical case of the fugitive law, resting as an indelible stigma on the newest regime. Or will any believe that that brutal act will be considered in the future as necessary to the eradication of a diseased member of the body politic? God must decide.

"Meanwhile, stunned and perplexed by the most painful impression resulting from the tragedy, we commend our readers to the consideration of this political crime."

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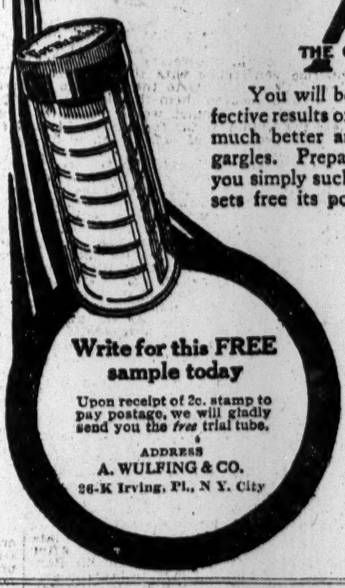

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KILLINGS INFLAME NORTHERN MEXICO

Sonora Discusses Plan of Revolt—Regular Troops Resent Madero's Death.

YET SOME SEE GOOD IN IT

As Necessary as the Execution of Maximilian, One Leader Holds —Juarez Garrison Quiet.

HERMOSILLO, Sonora, Mexico, Feb. 23.—Inflamed by the killing of Madero and Suarez, whose cause they had espoused, members of the Sonora State Congress assembled here to-day for a special session to-morrow to decide whether they shall formally declare the State in rebellion against Gen. Victoriano Huerta, the provisional President of Mexico.

Intense excitement prevailed. Many of the Congressmen attended a secret session to-night, after which it seemed apparent that Sonora would not be declared a rebel State without opposition, but it was said by some that the State would surely refuse to fall into line behind Huerta and Diaz if Huerta had appointed as provisional Governor Manuel Masacrenas, Jr., a former follower of Salazar, who is cordially hated by Sonorans.

Antonio Rojas, a rebel leader, has appeared with a body of northern insurrectos, avowedly with the intention of aiding those who want Sonora to secede from the Mexican Republic. Rojas, it is understood, advocated the establishment of a new republic comprising Sonora and Chihuahua.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 23.—Manuel Garza Aldape, Minister of Agriculture in the Huerta Cabinet, said to-day he would agree to resign in favor of Emilio Vasquez Gomez, who recently proclaimed himself Provisional President of Mexico, if this would unite the different factions in that country.

He arrived at his home here last night. With David de la Fuento and Vasquez Gomez in the Huerta Cabinet he thinks the "Vasquistas" will be satisfied and work with the new Government to reunite the country.

NUEVO LAREDO, Mexico, Feb. 23.—News of the killing of Francisco Madero and Pino Suarez in the City of Mexico created considerable excitement here today. Little comment was made in revolutionary circles.

Everything is quiet here to-night.

CANANEA, Mexico, Feb. 23.—Gov. Maytorena telegraphed from Hermosillo to all Prefects throughout the State to-day ordering them to repress any demonstrations as a result of the deaths of Francisco Madero and José Pino Suarez in the City of Mexico.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 23.—The killing of Francisco Madero and Pino Suarez, respectively the deposed President and Vice President of Mexico, has created as much excitement along the border as did the Mexico City revolt.

The Federal volunteer troops, already stirred by the downfall of their former leader, threaten immediately to quit service, but to retain their arms. Their junction with the rebels has been feared since the revolution at the National capital.

Even the rebels appear aroused by the death of the men they fought so long to destroy. Since the killing of Gustavo Madero they had been inclined toward leniency to the ex-President. They asserted that Madero's worst self died with Gustavo. Pino Suarez, however, was never popular in the north.

It is admitted generally that the Huerta Government has lost much by the incident, which is regarded as a return to the methods of fifty years ago.

Col. Juan Vasquez, garrison commander at Juarez, declined to express an opinion on the deaths of the two former leaders, except to say that he believed the affair would have no material effect on the situation. The volunteer troops remained close in the barracks to-day. Their leaders never have accepted the Huerta Government. All was quiet at Juarez to-day.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 23.—"It is for the health of the country," said Manuel L. Lejuan, the chief rebel agent here and former revolutionary emissary to Washington. "It is similar to the killing of Maximilian, the French Emperor of Mexico. It is deplorable, but necessary.

"The effect on Washington, in view of the Taft note, does not interest us. Madero could not have been exiled, as he might have begun another revolution. We must have peace now."

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Feb. 23.—News of the killing of Madero and Suarez created much excitement among the Mexican population. The garrison remains quiet at Agua Prieta, where already a split had occurred between the volunteers and regular troops over the result of the Mexico City revolt.

Manuel Cuesta, Mexican Consul here, who last week admitted assisting the revolution during his administration, said that the slaying of the ex-President meant the harmonizing of matters throughout the republic.

DIAZ RETURNING TO CAIRO.

He Is Highly Elated Over the Success of His Nephew.

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 23.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz, the exiled ex-President of Mexico, is highly elated over the success of the revolt of his nephew, Felix Diaz, in Mexico, but thus far he has not been influenced by it to the extent of causing him to curtail his trip up the River Nile.

To-day General Diaz visited the famous Temple of Denderah and to-morrow will leave Luxor by boat for Cairo. He is expected to arrive here in about a week. He does not contemplate leaving Cairo before March 10.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Feb. 23.—That the exiled Porfirio Diaz has kept an ambition to return to his native land and restore order or live there under some President who could restore peace, is the information brought to Mobile from Paris by Joachim Peon, of Merida, Yucatan, who spent several days with the ex-President in the French capital late in January.

It was generally believed when he was exiled that he had accumulated millions. Mr. Peon states that this is not a fact, that he only recently endeavored to sell some property in the City of Mexico for 500,000 pesos ($250,000), but that the friend to whom he had leased it would not surrender the property without a consideration which it was beyond the power of Diaz to pay. Diaz made this friend rich, but the friend refused to come to his assistance when he needed it.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Major Gen. Carter, commanding the Department of the Lakes, following the receipt of messages from Washington, is holding a conference with his staff in the Federal Building to-night.

TAFT HEARS THE NEWS HERE.

Told of Madero Murder in Pew at St. Bartholomew's.

The announcement of the killing of Madero and Suarez was a shock to President Taft, and led to an immediate and significant change in his plans. He received the tidings while he was seated in one of the front pews in the middle aisle of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. A reporter sent him a note in the midst of the service, and a few minutes later a Secret Service agent hurried into the church and handed him an official dispatch from Washington, which had been sent to the home of his brother, Henry W. Taft, at 35 West Forty-eighth Street. The second message advised the President that the State Department had been unofficially advised of Madero's assassination.

The delivery of the two messages was effected without distracting the attention of the congregation from the service, with the exception of those persons who were seated in pews immedately adjoining that occupied by President Taft and his secretary, Charles D. Hilles. It was evident to such observers that Mr. Taft was visibly perturbed. His hand shook and he appeared deeply agitated as he handed the notes to Mr. Hilles and turned his head to whisper in the ear of his secretary.

In accordance with his usual programme on visits to this city, President Taft had contemplated remaining at the home of his brother until it was time for him to catch the midnight train for Washington; but instead, at the close of the service, he ordered his chauffeur to drive him at once to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station.

When the Presidential party reached the terminal a host of newspaper reporters was gathered there to ask Mr. Taft about the probable effect of the latest development in the Mexican situation upon the course of the Administration. Major Rhoads, the President's military aid, with the assistance of three stalwart Secret Service agents, who had followed Mr. Taft's party in a second automobile, kept the would-be inquisitors at a safe distance until the President's special car had been hurriedly attached to the 1:08 express for Washington. As the Presidential party, consisting of Mr. Taft, Mr. Hilles, Major Rhoads and the Secret Service agents, started from the waiting room to board the President's private car, the reporters gained a brief audience.

The President appeared to have fully recovered from the first shock of the news from Mexico, and said in reply to all queries:

"I am deeply grieved. I can not express how deeply these unfortunate tidings have affected me. I hope that the dispatch may prove untrue."

Later, in his private car, before the train started, he said that he had not yet decided whether to call a special Cabinet meeting. Secretary Hilles after a hurried conference with the President, followed the reporters to the platform of the car and assured them that no special meeting of the Cabinet would be called unless the killing of the former President and Vice President of Mexico led to another revolution.

"This is a most unfortunate occurrence," said Mr. Hilles. "If the murder of Madero can be connected with the new provisional Administration, the Huerta Government, the revolutionists will lose caste, and the result may be more serious. In the event that the murder can be laid at the door of the new Government, a very serious reactionary revolution may result, and probably will. In that case, of course, a special meeting of the Cabinet will be called, and steps will be taken for more decisive action. As the matter stands now, we are not sufficiently informed, and until we are it is impossible to predict what will be done, or what the circumstances are."

Mr. Hilles added that in all probability a more extended statement would be issued at the White House as soon as the real facts were ascertained. He said that the President's attitude as to non-intervention was too well known to be discussed further. Although he would make no definite statement, Mr. Hilles, in reply to questions put to him, intimated strongly that another brigade of troops would be rushed at once to Galveston.

President Taft spent Saturday night at the home of his brother, and arose late yesterday morning. Immediately after breakfast he left the house for St. Bartholomew's Church, where he heard a sermon by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, on "Spiritual Ministry."

Just before boarding the train for Washington yesterday afternoon the President shook hands with the four motor-cycle patrolmen who, on his various visits to this city during the past four years, have accompanied him wherever he has gone.

"Well, boys," he observed with a genial Taft smile, "it's good-bye this time. When you see me again it will not be as the President of the United States, but as a private citizen." Mr. Taft heartily thanked the four patrolmen for the efficient manner in which they had at all times performed the duties assigned to them.

VIEWS ON MADERO'S FATE.

Griscom Is Horrified—Dr. Hill Says This Country Must Act.

The following comments upon the death of Francisco Madero, deposed President of Mexico, were made last night.

Enrique M. Sobral, Mexican Consul General in New York, said:

"I greatly deplore the death of Madero just as I would regret the death of any man who has occupied a position of such prominence. But I cannot say anything positive or express any opinion in the matter until my Government communicates with me."

Lloyd C. Griscom, former Ambassador from the United States to Italy, who last week returned from an extended tour of Mexico:

"I was horrified to learn that the man with whom I had talked and dined within the last few days had met such a tragic death. It is impossible to express any opinion until the whole facts are known."

Teodore A. Dehesa, former Governor of Vera Cruz, who is making his home at present at the Hotel Saville:

"I believe that the tragic death of Madero will force Mexico to become peaceful."

Mr. Dehesa said that he believed that the killing of Madero would force the proper authorities to restore law and order in his country.

The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, President of the International Peace Forum. "It is with profound regret that I learn of Madero's death. I regard it as a violation of the international code and an expression of lawlessness and barbarism, and one of the strongest indications that the code is not being observed in Mexico. It is clear to be seen that subsequently it will necessitate intervention by this country. I do not necessarily mean armed intervention, but intervention to bring about a state of quietude and order. It may be possible to do this by interventtion other than armed, but if not we shall have to resort to armed intervention.

"I don't see how we can stand by and witness such acts without asserting our authority. We bear a greater responsibility to Mexico than we do to the Philippines. I can't see how, unless Mexico quickly gets on her feet and establishes a Constitutional Government and guarantees protection to foreign residents and interests, this country can avoid intervening."

NEWSPAPERS CALL IT A DASTARDLY CRIME

Darkest Page in Mexico's History, Says The Tribune; Wanton Murder, Says American.

NATION'S PRESS UNANIMOUS

Editors in Other Cities Unite in Condemning Killing of Madero and Suarez in Huerta's Capital.

Following are excerpts from editorial articles in this morning's World, Herald, Sun, Tribune, and American on the assassination of President Madero and Vice President Suarez:

Mexico Aflame.

From The World.

The treachery and savagery with which the revolt in Mexico began a fortnight ago attends it to its tragic culmination in the murder of Francisco Madero and Pino Suarez.

These men were the President and Vice President of the republic, the only ones lawfully chosen in a generation. They had attempted to rule constitutionally. They had been deposed and imprisoned through the perfidy and violence of men closely associated with them in government. They were shot to death by cowards acting in behalf of other cowards whose false excuses only add to their guilt.

It would be difficult to find in all history a series of events more shocking than that which in two weeks' time in Mexico has supplanted an administration of law with a reign of terror. * * *

Tragedies past and in prospect south of the Rio Grande should cause no change in the attitude of the Government and people of the United States. Our responsibility is solemn indeed, because it is many-sided. We may have duties in Mexico, but we have more important ones at home. As the nearest powerful neighbor, we may owe some things to the world at large, but until other complications arise we owe more to ourselves.

President Taft is right in providing against possible contingencies. He is even more emphatically right in his policy of non-intervention except as a last and desperate resort. We have the uttermost obligation to safeguard the lives of our own people and of other foreigners in Mexico. We have no obligation to imperil the lives of our own people and other foreigners by keeping the people of Mexico from each other's throats.

Madero's Murder.

[From The Tribune.]

The official account given of the death of Madero and Suarez staggers credulity. Taken in connection with the slaughter of Gustavo Madero under the transparent pretence of the notorious "fugitive law," the story of the "accidental" killing of the deposed President and Vice President as an incident of an attempt at rescue while they were being secretly transferred under strong guard from the palace to the penetentiary will deceive no one. It was plain murder—murder which awakens the detestation of the civilized world and leads it to turn with loathing from the blood-stained traitor who, while pretending to uphold the lawful government and defend the constitutional President, turned against him, threw him into prison and now with professions of humanity and peace on his lips has guiltily let him be put to death.

There is no darker page in the dark history of Mexican disorder than this which Huerta has written in the blood of the Maderos.

Whatever his faults and weaknesses, Francisco Madero was a humane man. Apparently he was too humane for the task set before him and fell a victim to his own principles of liberal government in a land not prepared for them. He showed mercy to his enemies and to the unsuccessful rebels against his Government, which, good or bad, was yet the constitutional Government of the country. But his ambitious supplanters have shown no mercy and no glimmer of remembrance of his generosity toward them. Nor have they shown any decent respect for the opinion of mankind.

May Hasten Liberation.

[From The Sun.]

Whatever Madero's faults or weaknesses, he represented long grievances that must be righted before permanent peace can be established in Mexico. Against relentless, murderous absolutism, rebellion is the only shield. May the black days of Mexico be ended speedily, and a real constitutional polity established! Meanwhile the course of the Government at Washington will, we may be sure, continue to be temperate, patient, just, and firm.

It may be that Madero dead, and slain, unfulfilled, after useless protests and promises of the gentle Huerta; it may be that this magnate, surrounded by grafters and hampered by intolerable obstacles, as he was, this dreaming impracticable man may yet be far more powerful for the liberation of Mexico than he was able to be living. As for the violent, reactionary impotents who fill a constitutional State of the twentieth century with the slaughter of old Turkey or a Morocco that is already a reminiscence, they are but commending the poisoned chalice to their own lips. It is not with the name of Diaz, that doddering autocrat, whose power vanished like an exhalation; it is not with picayune heroes of a few hundred troops and many murders that in the long run the allegiance of divided Mexico can be won. Poor Madero—whose "proscription list" was written, on take it, after his deposition by his assassins—stood, however totteringly, for deep, imperious, inescapable reforms that will take Mexico out of the oligarchies and make her really free and republican. Victim of another tyranny, Madero's name may yet stand with those of Hidalgo and Morelos.

Steady, Now!

[From The Herald.]

Let no one attempt to minimize the seriousness of what befell in Mexico City yesterday, but at the same time let no one consider this a time for hasty action or wild talk about intervention.

Apparently Francisco I. Madero, the deposed constitutional President, and Jose Pino Suarez, the deposed constitutional Vice President, were killed under circumstances only different in degree from those surrounding the killing of Madero's brother a few days ago, and yet, when all the facts become known, it may be shown that this was not a thinly veiled assassination. Let us hope this may prove true.

The serious aspect of the situation is that if this thing were done in cold blood it transcends all laws of civilization, and it is, moreover, a deliberately hostile answer to President Taft's expressed desire that Madero's life should be spared and that he should have a constitutional trial.

Such methods as these are not tolerated in civilized countries, and civilized countries may well hesitate before they have diplomatic intercourse with a Government such as that which Provisional President Huerta has built up. These methods are very much in favor in Turkey, and it would seem just as there is a Sick Man in Turkey there is a Sick Man in Mexico.

Wanton Murder in Mexico.

From The American.

If there had been in the President's chair, at Washington, a Cleveland, for instance, instead of the softest, most hesitant Executive this country ever had, there would be peace, instead of anarchy, in Mexico.

All Mexico is weltering in murder and rapine. Bandit gangs are ravaging all over the nation, preying on anybody who has a home or a dollar. The brigand chiefs call themselves Generals and pretend to follow a flag, but the most respectable approach to patriotism among them is a desire for revenge, and loot is the obejct of their campaign.

The murder of Madero and Suarez—the elected President and Vice President—is proof that the men who, for the moment, occupy the national palace at the capital are waging the same sort of war as the ranch raiders of the outlying States.

That Madero, after catching Diaz in full rebellion, should be slaughtered by the man whose life he spared makes this crime a supreme atrocity even in the annals of barbarous revolution.

The savage murder of unarmed prisoners takes Mexico outside the class of nations whose convulsions are entitled to respect.

There is not to-day the least guarantee for life or property in Mexico. Americans are among the slain; American investments have been ruined; American property has been seized; American women have been maltreated.

We have promulgated a Monroe Doctrine, and the other nations are waiting to see us perform the duties we so boldly arrogated to ourselves.

While murder succeeds murder in Mexico, Taft, the Man of Straw, makes bland speeches about the necessity of patience and the part of a Big Brother we are to play.

PRESS ON MADERO'S END.

American Papers Condemn Double Killing as Assassination.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—The Times-Democrat will say to-morrow:

News of the killing of Madero and Pino Suarez in Mexico City yesterday does not come as a complete surprise, but it places a stigma upon the new Mexican Government not to be easily wiped out nor soon forgotten. Huerta's solemn pledges of fair treatment for Madero, his promise to Mrs. Madero, that the deposed President's life would be spared and the assurance of the same effect which he gave to Washington are proven worthless.

President Taft's early comment upon the tragedy is characteristic, but this time reassuring.

Our own opinion, hitherto expressed, has been that intervention on Madero's behalf would not be justified, and we trust that President Taft will stick to the decision he announced yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday's crime, shameful and regrettable though it is, serves better than any preceding event to show the temper and quality of Mexico's new rulers. It indicates that the "Man on Horseback" is fearless, relentless, not too scrupulous, moving straight to his ends by the shortest and most direct route, finally has arrived.

Cold-Blooded Assassination.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The Press will say to-morrow:

The cold-blooded assassination of Francisco I. Madero, Jr., the deposed President of Mexico, and Jose Pino Suarez, his Vice President, will shock the civilized world.

This foul crime is a deliberate affront to the American people. It is a disgrace to humanity. The men who perpetrated it are dissolute, traitorous military adventurers, who cloaked their murderous designs under the sacred name of "Liberty," which they have profaned. Nothing in the record of the French Revolution exceeds in atrocity yesterday's foul and loathsome deed. It is now for the nations of the earth to say whether they can hold any dealings with the gang of liars, murderers, and brigands who have seized the Government of unhappy Mexico.

The Record will say:

Whether President Madero, like his brother Gustavo, was a victim of the infamous "fugitive law" of Mexico, cannot, at this writing, be stated with absolute certainty. If one inclines to the belief that the killing was an assassination, this is due partly to the character and habits of those concerned in the affair and partly to the circumstances of the case. Mexican politics are still in the barbarous stage, and a successful revolutionist in Mexico almost instinctively proceeds to complete his victory by putting to death the rival whom he has defeated. The impression that the new regime connived in the killing of Madero is the result of the conviction that this is the course a triumphant Mexican insurgent would naturally pursue.

While the incident of itself would hardly give sufficient ground for the intervention of this Government in Mexican affairs, it would go far toward the creation of a feeling that the existing regime at Mexico City is not of a character to inspire that confidence which is necessary to the continuance of amicable relations and mutual respect. If the Mexicans choose to act like barbarians they must expect to be treated like barbarians.

Well to Have a Cool President.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—The Baltimore Sun will say to-morrow:

The killing of Madero has sent through this country a shock in which sympathy is mingled with horror. But even assassination does not alone give us the right or impose upon us the duty of intervention. It is not our province to punish political criminals in other countries. The incident is deplorable, a stain upon the Provisional Government, but in itself does not constitute a ground for intervention.

It is well, however, that we have in the White House a President who keeps a cool head and a President-elect who will not be swept off his feet by popular clamor.

Presidency Begun with Murder.

The Baltimore American will say:

Huerta has begun his provisional Presidency with the official murder of Madero and Suarez. The President and Vice President of the Government which Diaz destroyed were slaughtered on the streets of Mexico City—shot down in cold blood by Huerta's soldiers. His plea that an attempt was made to rescue them will deceive no one.

Such conditions as now exist in Mexico are intolerable. A de facto government, surely, which condones and even flaunts a crime that will shock the civilized world. A Government that cannot protect its own people cannot be trusted to protect foreigners who come within its bounds.

A Murderous Spirit.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—The Post will say to-morrow:

The killing of the deposed President and Vice President of the Mexican Republic, Francisco I. Madero and Jose Pino Suarez, cannot aid the cause of the leaders of the faction temporarily in control in the Mexican capital. On the contrary, it marks a violent resurgence of the murderous spirit whose control usurps law and humanity. In this there is peril for Gen. Victoriano Huerta. The assurance which he is reported to have given the wife of Madero when she made her appeal for him—the life of her husband on Saturday, that the decision would be reserved for the National Congress, was an empty pledge; brute force set aside all authority.

It is a condition of anarchy in its most blatant form. In history it will form a chapter of national demoralization unsurpassed in this age of the world.

Not Free from Suspicion.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23.—The Dispatch will say to-morrow:

The killing of Madero and Suarez in an alleged attempt to rescue them on their way from the National Palace to the penitentiary is a finale not free from the suspicion of being a result of the protests that were made against their execution.

Possibly Huerta and de la Barra with their subordinates are sincere in their professions that they intended to proceed by law and let the passions of the conflict die out before deciding on the disposition of the prisoners. But the statement bears so strong a resemblance to the previous killings under the "fugitive" law; it is so strongly in accordance with the previously expressed wish for their deaths; the midnight transfer made it so easy to cook up a rescue, and the whole thing is so clearly in harmony with the savage and unscrupulous nature of the insurrection, that the Provisional Government will find it difficult to dispel the belief that means were employed to put the prisoners out of the way without incurring public responsibility.

Naturally, there will be an investigation. Naturally, also, Mexicans who know anything to disprove the professions of surprise and innocence will be too wise to testify to that effect.

The United States will have nothing to do officially with regard to the affair, but it is of a character to confirm the feeling which will wipe out the tendency to invest or colonize in a country where such events as the recent happenings are possible.

Their Concern, Not Ours.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The Inter-Ocean will say to-morrow:

The killing of Madero and Suarez, the deposed President and Vice President of Mexico, is a shock to the civilized world. The fiction of attempted rescue and a fight, in which both prisoners were killed in an attempt to escape, deceives no one familiar with Mexican methods. It is simply a part of the programme of the Huerta and Diaz regime to get rid of all who are in the way as quickly as possible.

From the viewpoint of the United States Government, the killing of Madero and Suarez does not materially alter the situation, so far as possible intertention is concerned. Looking at it in cold blood, the fact is that the Mexican leaders are killing off one another. That is their concern and not ours.

In the meantime, there is nothing for the United States to do but keep right on making preparations and to await developments. This is a good time for everybody to keep cool.

Intervention is too big a step in every way to be taken except in case of absolute necessity.

"Framed Up the Attempt."

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The Chronicle will say to-morrow:

The truth probably is that Mexican officials now in power framed up the attempt at rescue and then saw to it that in the discharge of firearms both Madero and Suarez were disposed of with neatness and dispatch. No other theory is credible. No man in his senses, even in the desperate position of these two deposed officials, would attempt to escape from a moving auto at dead of night with a guard of 1,000 rurales around the machine. That would be madness, yet Foreign Minister de la Barra says that is what occurred.

Equally hopeless would be the attempt to break through so strong a guard and take the two prisoners from the auto. Yet that is what President Huerta declares took place. It would have been the part of wisdom for these two high officials to make their stories conform to the official report which was issued yesterday for foreign and domestic consumption.

Whatever the facts of the killing—whether it was coldblooded assassination or accidental shooting during an attempted rescue—the fact remains, as President Taft remarked after reading the bulletins of the tragedy, that there is no ground for the United States to change its attitude. The Mexican method of dealing with political enemies is radically different from ours. Both Madero and Suarez were obnoxious to Porfirio Diaz as well as to the present regime. Suarez, in fact, was the spokesman for the revolutionists who demanded the immediate resignation of Diaz. He had been a leader in revolutionary plots, and such activity could not be forgiven.

Not Cause for Intervention.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23.—The Times-Dispatch will say to-morrow:

The tragic deaths of Francisco Madero and Jose Suarez, although they are shocking to the humanity of the American Nation and are portentious indications of the instability and lawlessness of the Mexican people, do not furnish sufficient cause for intervention. Whether these men were murdered or died by the chance of arms, the burden of this terrible event must be borne by Mexico.

President Taft is right in declaring that this tragedy does not alter the present attitude of the United States toward Mexico.

Yet it is one more evidence of the turmoil, disorder and distress that threaten to force intervention at any price in the name of humanity. Unless Government by assassination and bloody reprisal cease, inevitably some overt act of violence will be committed against Americans and other foreigners. Then the United States, however grievous the task may be, will be compelled to protect its own citizens and those of other nations, whose safety, under the Monroe Doctrine, we have solemnly guaranteed.

Paid in Full for His Mistakes.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Feb. 23.—The Courant will say to-morrow:

We have yet to learn who gave the order for the removal of the two men to the prison and why it was given. Provisional President Huerta has made haste to wash his hands of all responsibility; he promises to investigate. There's not much consolation in that for the widows and orphans. A fact that forces itself upon public notice, in Mexico and everywhere else, is that ex-President Madero dead means one worry the less on President Pro Tem. Huerta's mind.

And thus the Madero revolution, farcical enough in some of its aspects, ends in stark tragedy. We have already said of its blackavised leader that he probably had a real compassion for his poorer countrymen, and desired to brighten their lot.

Nothing is easier now then to see the man's mistakes. He has made payment in full for them.

Trying to Provoke Us to Act.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—The Star will say to-morrow:

The new President has promised peace, but even if he is sincere and had no part in the Madero affair, the failure to protect his deposed rival shows his lack of power.

The situation is a bad one, but it does not mean that the time has come for American intervention.

Jingoes With New Gusto.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 23.—The Republic will say to-morrow:

The jingoism that has been clamoring for war will reiterate its demand with new gusto at this latest outrage, but the fact is that intervention is just as fateful a step to-day as it was yesterday. To-day, as yesterday, intervention means war.

The Globe Democrat will say:

Concentration of troops at Galveston can have no other meaning than the one officially expressed at Washington. The movement is made in anticipation of the early coming of a new Administration, to be charged with the duty the Taft Administration will relinquish in little more than a week.

The Conscience of the World.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—The Commercial Tribune will say to-morrow:

Until positive evidence is offered to the contrary, the world will probably believe that the death of Francisco Madero was a part of the plot of treachery by which he was removed from office as President of Mexico. It is to be regretted that civilization is to be insulted by the perpetration of such acts.

Whatever shall be accomplished by means of diplomacy or otherwise it is to be hoped that the assassination of Madero will awaken the conscience of the world to the necessity of compelling the Mexicans to take care of themselves in an orderly manner.

The World Stands Aghast.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 23.—The Enquirer editorial will say to-morrow:

The ghastliness of conditions in Mexico has been further enhanced by the slaughter of its deposed President and Vice President.

The death of Francisco Madero, whether the result of accident or of duplicity and premeditation, discloses either the utter inefficiency of the Huerta Government or that it has not yet had time to grasp firmly the reins of law and order. The world stands aghast at this further evidence of lawlessness and anarchy in the rich Republic of the South.

There is nothing in the present condition that would warrant intervention on the part of the United States.

A Martyr in History.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 23.—The Republican will say to-morrow:

Very few persons will accept the official Mexican version of the midnight killing of Francisco Madero and Pino Suarez without grave reservations. It is very possible that future generations will see in him a martyr to democratic freedom, while recognizing also the fatal limitations of his ability to give to Mexico the stability and peace that are her most primary need.

Our Government can find in these vents no further reason for intervention.

SUAREZ KINDLY AND POPULAR.

Rose from Obscurity to be Vice President at the Age of 33.

Jose Maria Pino Suarez was barely 35 years old, and had never been heard of in public until the outbreak of the Madero revolt, save as a lawyer in Merida, Yucatan, where he had carried on a small practice. He was over six feet tall, but of slight figure. When he got an inkling of Madero's intentions to lead a revolution against Porfirio Diaz, he issued a small paper, or circular, in which he came out strongly for "reform." It did not take long for President Diaz's soldiers to trace the sheet to Suarez, and in 1909 he fled to San Antonio, and later got into personal touch with Madero. They became fast friends at their first meeting.

During the hardest battles of the Madero revolution Suarez was constantly in touch with the unfortunate leader. As soon as Diaz resigned, Madero brought pressure to bear which resulted in Suarez being elected Governor of Yucatan, from which office he was elevated to the Vice Presidency. During his short term as Governor of Yucatan he became very popular among all factions. His kindly manner, and honest face made friends for him right and left, and this popularity continued and increased while he occupied the posts of Vice President and of Federal Secretary of Education.

MURDERED MADERO HATED BLOODSHED

He Spared Diaz and Reyes When They Led Revolts Against Him.

NOT TWO YEARS IN POWER

Troubles Began with Assumption of Provisional Presidency—Gustavo's Influence Fatal.

The doom of Francisco I. Madero, the deposed President of Mexico, was sealed, as events have proved, last Tuesday night, when Gens. Blanquet and Huerta, who had up to that time remained loyal to the Madero Government, turned against him, Blanquet making the President a prisoner, and Huerta, a little later, taking Gustavo Madero, the so-called "man higher up" of the Madero administration, into custody. Gustavo was shot the next day, and the Government gave out the excuse that he had been killed as he was attempting to make his escape. In other words, the justification was the Mexican "law of flight," which makes possible the legal murder of any man of whom the authorities may desire to get rid of.

The deposed President was held a prisoner in the National Palace until Saturday. In the days that intervened between Madero's arrest and assassination a bitter controversy has raged in the Huerta Government as to the punishment that should be meted out to him. De la Barra, the Foreign Minister, according to reports from Mexico City, strongly opposed death, and stood out until the last for either the banishment or imprisonment of the man who led the revolt that deposed Porfirio Diaz, and sent that old warrior statesman an exile to Europe.

At First Ordered Deported.

Last Wednesday the news of the killing of Gustavo Madero was sent out of Mexico, and a few hours later came the word that Francisco Madero had been ordered deported, and that he would be sent to Vera Cruz on a special train that night. At midnight, the hour set for the Madero special to leave Mexico City, news came that the plans had been changed, and that Madero would be held a prisoner in the National Palace until further notice. Pino Suarez was also to have gone on the same train as Madero, and the orders countermanding the sentence of deportation equally affected him.

On Thursday the world began to wake up to the realization that the death of Francisco Madero was imminent, and that his chances of mercy from his captors had become the smallest. Gen. Huerta, who succeeded Madero as President, the press dispatches said, assured Señora Madero that her husband's life would be spared, but Huerta soon denied that he had made any such promise. Then Henry Lane Wilson, the American Ambassador, interceded with the Huerta Government for the life of the ex-President, and the impression went abroad that his intercession had been successful.

On Saturday night Señora Madero appeared before Gen. Huerta and made a pathetic plea for her husband's life. Huerta is said to have treated her courteously, but he made no reassuring promises. He also refused her permission to see her husband. A few hours later Madero and Suarez were assassinated.

It seems the irony of fate that Madero's death should have come during the ascendancy of two men—Huerta and Diaz—both of whom had been the recipients of mercy at his hands. Huerta, when Madero was triumphing over Porfirio Diaz in the early Spring of 1911, and Diaz only a few months ago, when the revolution he started in Vera Cruz proved a fiasco and he fell a prisoner into the hands of the Madero Government.

From the moment his triumph was complete in May, 1911, and he had established his provisional capital in the adobe city of Juarez, opposite El Paso, Texas, the troubles of Francisco I. Madero, Jr., may be said to have begun. As a commander of the humble insurrectos who fought under Orozco, Blanco, Castillo, and Villa, Madero had proved to be a success, and had been able to compass the overthrow of the powerful Diaz. But when Porfirio Diaz sailed away from Vera Cruz in May, 1911, and left the country entirely in the hands of Madero, persons who watched the events that followed soon discovered that the little man had a burden much too heavy for a man of his mental stature.

Madero ruled Mexico as the successor of Porfirio Diaz less than two years, having been elected President on Sept. 20, 1911. From the outset his administration was a failure. His brother Gustavo was generally conceded to be the real man in power, and so great did his influence in National affairs become that Gustavo, at the time of the Diaz-Reyes coup of two weeks ago, was known as the most hated man in all Mexico.

Merciful to His Enemies.

From the moment he set up his capital at Juarez as Provisional President until he went to Mexico City to succeed to the Presidency, Madero was confronted with most vexing problems of government and had to contend with dissensions among both his own followers and the opposition. His foes did not hesitate to predict that his rule would be short, and that he would prove to be the biggest failure in the history of Mexico. Despite the fact that he had led a revolution which ousted Diaz, the most powerful man that Mexico had ever produced, he was essentially a non-fighting man. He was a believer in spirits and a vegetarian. He hated blood, and could never, even at the earnest solicitations of his friends, do things in the old Diaz way. Reyes and Felix Diaz both fell into his hands after starting revolutions against him, and neither was put to death, as his friends demanded, but lived to plot against him again—the latter to cause his murder.

Francisco Madero came of one of the great families of Mexico. More than a score of close relations were in the Government service, and this fact caused much of his recent unpopularity. His refusal to give the Vasquez-Gomez faction what it wanted took away many of his followers. Then came the desertion of Pascual Orozco, who was Madero's right-hand man in the revolution, and the revolt in Chihuahua, which has lasted more than a year. Zapata, in the central part of the republic, also was angered by refusal to recognize his demands and has made constant trouble. Then, too, as constant enemies and plotters were the rich and powerful men of the Clentifico Party, of which Limantour, Corral, Felix Diaz, and Luis Terrazas are leaders.

Opposed Porfirio Diaz in 1910.

To understand the situation in Mexico which led up to the deposition and later the killing of Madero, it is necessary to revert to June, 1910, when Madero first came into the public notice as an opponent of Porfirio Diaz for the Presidency. Diaz was in absolute control of the election machinery throughout the republic, and the defeat of Madero was accomplished with great ease. After he had defeated Madero, Diaz had him arrested and imprisoned on a charge of sedition. He escaped the following October, and soon afterward turned up in San Antonio, Texas, in which city he began to lay his plans for the revolution that was destined to drive Diaz into exile. On Nov. 19, 1910, Madero, with seven men, crossed the Rio Grande near Laredo, and the revolution was on.

The disaffected of Chihuahua rallied to his support. The sad-faced Orozco and the trusty Blanco were among them. "Pancho" Villa, the ex-bandit, with a hundred murders charged against him, brought to the Madero standard several hundred cutthroats. Abraham Gomez, Governor of Chihuahua, also helped in organization and financial affairs.

Early in 1911 Diaz sent his best troops into Chihuahua in a desperate effort to crush the revolution. Under the leadership of Orozco the federal forces were divided and often defeated. In the Spring of 1911 even the stanchest Diaz partisans realized that the end was in sight. At the end of April the Government sued for a compromise. That came to nothing, and on May 5 Madero broke off all negotiations and his army, after a three-day fight, captured Juarez.

Even as Provisional President, Madero had his hands full. On May 12 Orozco, pistol in hand, demanded that he dismiss his Cabinet. Onlookers thought the death of Madero was at hand. Orozco, however, was calmed, and for several months thereafter was loyal.

On May 18, after the flight of Porfirio Diaz and the assumption of the Presidency by Francisco de la Barra, Madero, at the invitation of de la Barra, left El Paso for Mexico City, arriving June 6, 1911.

Then followed the campaign for the Presidency. Madero's opponents were Gen. Reyes and Dr. Gomez. He was elected by an almost unanimous vote.

Madero had not been an elected President two weeks when he faced a revolt in Congress, his enemies charging that he had insulted the army. A resolution called on the Ministers of War and the Interior to "explain the fiasco of the operations against Zapata."

Orozco revolted early last year. With him went more than half the army of Chihuahua. He is still in the field. The revolution headed by Reyes was a fiasco, as well as the first which Felix Diaz organized a few months ago.

Francisco I. Madero was one of the nine sons of Francisco I. Madero, Sr., who is still living, a very old man. Now that Francisco and Gustavo, the two eldest of the brothers, are dead, the survivors are Alfonso, 34 years old; Emilio, 33; Gabriel, 28; Julio, 26; Raoul, 25; Evaristo, 23, and Carlos, 17. Until the assassination of Gustavo Madero last week the two youngest brothers were at college in the United States, Evaristo at Cornell and Carlos at the University of Wisconsin. There are also four sisters, two of whom are married.

CASTRO IN CONQUEST PLOT?

Said to be in League with Zelaya to Invade Central America.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 23.—Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, and Jesus Santos Zelaya, deposed President of Nicaragua, are said to be the backbone of a plan for overcoming Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, and merging these countries, with San Salvador, into a Central American federation. The assassination of their Chief Executives, except Salvador's, is believed to be a part of the plan.

Juan Leets, a Russian, and an intimate friend of Zelaya, is said to be

THE TIMES'S DAILY SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES

TURKEY YIELDING, BALKAN PEACE NEAR

Secret Negotiations in Progress, Belgrade Hears, and May End Next Week.

ADRIANOPLE MAY BE CEDED

Although Shukri Pasha, Despairing of Holding Town, Is Urged to Keep Up His Defense.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 24.—The Sofia correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs:

"The statement is confirmed that Hakki Pasha, the Turkish envoy in London, has accepted the powers' note of Jan. 17, wherein they advised Turkey to cede Adrianople and leave to them the question of the Aegean Islands, as a basis for fresh peace negotiations. Hakki expressed the wish that he be informed of the allies' conditions with regard to new frontiers and an indemnity.

"I am informed that Bulgaria will only reopen peace negotiations on condition that the new frontier be placed nearer Constantinople than was hitherto demanded, that an indemnity be paid by Turkey, and that Turkey agree to demobilize fifteen days after reopening the negotiations."

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from Belgrade to The Daily Mail says that Turkey and the allies are secretly negotiating and that peace is likely to be concluded the first week in March.

An uncensored dispatch from Constantinople to The Daily Mail says that the correspondent hears that Shukri Pasha, commander at Adrianople, has informed Schefket Pasha, the Grand Vizier, that he will be unable to prolong the defense of Adrianople beyond another week, and that the Grand Vizier has replied, urging Shukri to hold out for three weeks, by which time, he says, he hopes peace will be concluded.

This predicament, the correspondent adds, probably explains why Shukri refuses to allow foreigners to leave Adrianople. He fears that they may reveal the real conditions there.

The correspondent further says that the Imperial Treasury, including the magnificent jewels and the pearl-studded throne, has been secretly removed from the Stamboul Palace to Brusa in Asiatic Turkey.

Vague rumors were in circulation all day yesterday of an important Bulgarian victory at Bulair, but Sofia is silent regarding it, and, according to an official statement issued in Constantinople, nothing important has happened at Bulair, Adrianople, or along the Tchatalja lines.

A Daily Telegraph correspondent who has spent a week in the Dardanelles district telegraphs, by way of Constanza, that there has been no fighting at Gallipoli. He says that the Turks hold the Bulair lines in great strength, and that, according to the best information, the Bulgarians have intrenched themselves in front of the Turkish positions and appear to have no present intention of taking the offensive, possibly because they hesitate to risk an assault on the lines or because the Greeks have failed to land on the Asiatic coast.

A Greek landing now, according to the correspondent, would be too late, as nearly 20,000 splendid Turkish troops have been landed in the Dardanelles region from Enver Bey's army.

An uncensored dispatch from Constantinople brings word that the Porte has abandoned the idea of making an offensive or flanking movement, and will confine the operations of its troops to defending the Tchatalja and Bulair lines, hoping that time will operate in Turkey's favor by bringing about complications in Europe or the exhaustion of the allies.

At the same time, says the dispatch, Turkey, by making small concessions concerning Adrianople, will endeavor to persuade the powers and the allies of the advantages of an early peace. The Porte asserts that Adrianople will be able to resist another three weeks.

Bulgaria has refused to consent to the formation of a neutral zone at Adrianople. Therefore the Consuls and foreigners must remain inside the city, unless the Porte reconsiders its refusal to permit them to pass the Turkish lines.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 23.—The Cabinet to-day accepted the offer of the powers to mediate in the frontier dispute between Rumania and Bulgaria. The only member of the Cabinet to dissent was the Minister of Agriculture, who left the Council Chamber with the declaration that he had decided to resign owing to the lack of energy displayed in the Government's policy.

SOFIA, Feb. 23.—The representatives of the powers this afternoon strongly urged Premier Güchkoff to submit the boundary dispute between Bulgaria and Rumania to the powers for settlement. The Premier promised to summon the Council of Ministers and give the diplomats an early answer.

FIANCEE'S DEATH KILLS SOLDIER

Servian from St. Louis Dies in Hospital After Getting News of Her End.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 24.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent in Belgrade sends this dispatch:

"Like all other wars, the Balkan conflict has been the cause of many tragedies, and not least pathetic is that of a Servian named Milossavlevitch. Before the war he lived in St. Louis, where he was betrothed to the girl of his choice, to whom he was devotedly attached.

"As soon as war was declared Milossavlevitch felt his heart stirred by feelings of patriotism, and hastened across the Atlantic to enroll himself under the Servian banner. He passed through all the battles until he fell seriously wounded on the field of Monastir.

"Meanwhile his devoted sweetheart in America had grieved at his departure and became the prey of despondency. Some weeks ago she died, having made a will in which she left all her money to her fiancé.

"The news of her death reached Milossavlevitch as he lay in the hospital at Monastir. The blow was too much for him. He had no desire to outlive his intended bride, and three days ago he breathed his last, holding a photograph of his sweetheart in his hand."

CALLS ENGLISH SENTIMENTAL

Dean of St. Paul's Sees Danger in Love of Ease and Fear of Pain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Dr. Inge, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, preaching at Westminster Abbey to-day, in referring to the social troubles which he said, seemed now epidemic in England, asserted that workingmen's bitter feelings against those who did not labor with their hands was a legacy of hatred handed down from times when there was too much justification for it. It was not the social sins of the present generation, he said, so much as those of the past that England was expiating.

Dr. Inge went on to make the point that the theory that a man must better himself economically, which had long been assiduously bred in the upper middle classes, had now filtered down to the masses with grave results. It was the extreme individualism of the last century, calling itself Socialism. Until the "forced ideal" was abandoned in the upper classes there was likely to be more trouble. One trembled to think of a future class war in the United States, when Lazarus should come to grips with Dives in that country.

Love of comfort and dislike of pain were also commented upon by Dr. Inge, who observed that present-day philanthropy seemed to consist chiefly in giving everybody a good time, so far as was possible. The modern Englishman was an incorrigible sentimentalist in religion, in politics, in charity, and in everything else, and, like all sentimentalists, he hated doing or witnessing anything painful. He was fast coming to think all punishments unjustifiable, and to shed maudlin tears over the wastrel and the criminal. This and the contempt of intellect which went with it seemed to him to be preparing a legacy of trouble for those who should come after.

Pointing out the responsibility which the present generation bore toward posterity, Dr. Inge referred to the great interest taken in the science of heredity, or eugenics. He thought it a good sign that it should be recognized that among the best legacies to be made to posterity were healthy children. "If women," remarked Dr. Inge, "repudiate their duties in the next generation, the outlook will be bad indeed."

POINCARE FOR SIMPLE LIFE.

Won't Have Street Traffic Held Up for Him—Prefers Motor Cars.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—President Poincaré is said to prefer motor cars to horse-driven vehicles. He has given notice to most of the stable hands and coachmen at Elysée, retaining only those who will be required for Mme. Poincaré's carriage and horses.

The President has also given instructions that traffic is not to be stopped when he drives. He does not desire it to be impeded by his movements, but says he would much rather himself be kept waiting than add to the many street difficulties of Paris.

This is not the only action the new President has taken to show his republican simplicity. During President Fallières's term of office a Republican Guard in uniform, with a loaded rifle at his side, slept in a camp bed outside the President's bedroom. M. Poincaré has abolished this custom.

MORGAN AT FLOWER BATTLE.

Health Greatly Improved—Prof. Bastionelli's Trip Not Significant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Telegrams from Cairo announce that J. Pierpont Morgan's health is greatly improved. He sat a long while this morning with a party of friends on the veranda of the hotel, smoking a cigar and watching the motley crowd in the street. He was present this afternoon as a spectator at the battle of flowers at the casino.

The Times's Rome correspondent is assured that no cause for apprehension exists regarding the condition of Mr. Morgan. Prof. Bastionelli's journey to Cairo is due to the exceptional confidence placed in him by Mr. Morgan's family, of whom he is an old acquaintance.

GUAYAQUIL BADLY SHAKEN.

Earthquake 70 Seconds Long—Inhabitants Have a Severe Fright.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Feb. 23.—This city was violently shaken last night by an earthquake that lasted about seventy seconds.

The inhabitants rushed from their houses, and the streets were thronged with panic-stricken men and women, many kneeling in prayer.

The earthquake took place at 9:40 o'clock, when the theatres were full. For a time the city was in confusion, but so far as can be ascertained there was no damage, and nobody was hurt.

Four more slight shocks were felt during the rest of the night.

The earthquake was felt throughout the republic.

TALK FROM LIONS' DEN DAUNTS SUFFRAGIST

English Woman Accepted Bostock's Offer, Then Begged to be Released.

MOB HOWLS DOWN WOMEN

Police Protect Suffrage Speakers at Wimbledon—Hunger Strike No Bluff, Says Pethick Lawrence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—One marked symptom growing out of the public disgust at the campaign of outrage pursued by the militant suffragettes is a tendency to refuse a hearing to suffragette speakers and to adopt drastic measures to spoil their meetings. Three suffragettes who attempted to hold a meeting on Wimbledon Common this afternoon met with a hostile reception from a crowd of several hundreds of men and women, who were quickly attracted to the spot. It was quite impossible for the speakers to make themselves heard. Some of the crowd made a rush toward the women, who were hustled.

The police stopped the meeting and escorted the suffragettes to safety. The offer to any non-militant suffragette to enter the arena with three lions to address an audience on woman's suffrage was canceled to-day. The management of Bostock's Jungle, which is appearing in Sheffield, advertised a few weeks ago that any suffragette sufficiently daring could have the opportunity of furthering the suffrage movement by addressing the audience from a den of lions. A response came from a Bolton woman, Mrs. Lloyd, who said she was a non-militant suffragette, had tried in her own way to further the movement without offending the public taste, and would welcome the chance of telling Sheffield people why Lancashire women wanted the vote.

An agreement was signed whereby Mrs. Lloyd undertook to appear in the arena with three lions and deliver two addresses early in March, the management being released from any legal responsibility in case of accident, but Mrs. Lloyd stipulated for the presence of three trainers.

Bostock's management received to-day the following telegram from Mrs. Lloyd:

"The insurance company advises me that my policy will be cancelled if I undertake to appear among lions. Do please release me from the contract." The management thereupon cancelled the engagement.

Pethick Lawrence, who recently severed his connection with the Pankhursts owing to disagreement with the latter's militant policy, writes to the newspapers with reference to the suggestion that the Government should allow hunger strikers to die if they refused food. He says he is convinced that the suggestion is put forward mainly in the belief that the suffragettes, faced with the knowledge that they would not be released, would give in.

"I desire to enter an emphatic warning against this misconception," he writes. "The hunger strike is not bluff. It is grim reality. Already, in many cases, the authorities have allowed it to continue to the brink of death. If they were to decide definitely in advance not to grant release in any circumstances, I doubt whether a single hunger striker would desist until the supreme penalty had been paid."

OPERATION ON CARMEN SYLVA

Cataract Menaces the Eyesight of the Queen of Rumania.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 23.—Prof. Landolt of Strasburg performed yesterday a preliminary operation for cataract on the Queen of Rumania (Carmen Sylva).

The Queen, who is now 69 years old, was married forty-three years ago, and lost her only child when it was 4 years old. She suffered for years from a nervous trouble as a result of her grief, and it is said that this was the origin of the failure in her eyesight, which was accentuated by her doing needlework and writing by artificial light.

The general health of the Queen is satisfactory.

BERLIN HAS POLICE SCANDAL.

Three Members of Force Accused of Receiving Vice Graft.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—There are other cities besides New York where policemen receive vice graft. Three Berlin policemen will be tried in the middle of March on this charge, and one on the further charge of sharing in the earnings of a disorderly woman. The last named is a policeman named Thiede, who for special years had been assigned the duty of overseeing the Friedrichstrasse women, and is accused by one of them, whom he employed for a long time as a stool-pigeon, of getting custom for her and receiving hush-money. Thiede's wife is also accused of complicity. The woman says she has given the latter dresses, hats, &c.

The woman in question some time ago accused Thiede on the street of grafting and caused a crowd to collect. Thiede arrested her and took her to the station, where she repeated the charge. A German policeman's word always outweighs that of three or even four reputable citizens, to say nothing of that of an outcast, and Thiede's denial was sufficient to discredit her.

Some time later a reporter for a sensational Berlin newspaper learned that the woman had a batch of compromising letters from Thiede and bought them. The result is the present action, in which a preliminary hearing has just been held. The two co-defendants are accused of taking money from other women.

FAVORS SMOKING IN CHURCH.

Lord Farrer, Who Broke Hospital Committee Rule, Is Impenitent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Much comment has been aroused over the action of Lord Farrer at a recent meeting of the Surrey Smallpox Hospital Committee, when his Lordship entered the room smoking a cigar in violation of the rules. The Chairman suspended the standing orders to allow him to finish his cigar.

Lord Farrer has given this explanation of the incident:

"When called to order I wished to retire or throw away the offending weed; but had I retired there would have been no quorum; had I thrown away the cigar it would have been discourteous to its donor; and, as my colleagues begged me to remain and go on smoking I thought it more polite to remain. I am most strongly of the opinion that smoking should be allowed in the Houses of Parliament.

"Another aspect of the question is this: If you want nowadays to get people to do unpaid work you must not interfere with their private habits. Smoking should be allowed whenever and wherever it is not disagreeable to other people. It is a pity it has been given up in church; sermons have to be so short."

HAVANA ARMED FOR COUP.

Police Ready to Stop Liberals' March on Palace on War Anniversary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—The entire police of Havana are remaining in barracks throughout the night, fully uniformed and armed, owing to orders from the Government. These precautions are due to insistent rumors that the Liberals intend, after midnight, to march on the palace for the purpose of protesting to President Gomez against the conduct of the recent elections.

To-morrow, Feb. 24, is the anniversary of Cuba's last war against Spain, and the Liberals recently voted to observe it as a day of mourning and protest against the election of Gen. Menocal.

Supporters of the Government assert that they do not fear a coup d'état, but purpose to take every precaution.

MRS. W.G.GARDNER RECOVERS

J. B. Regan's Daughter Was Hurt in an Auto Crash in Buenos Aires.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 23.—Mrs. William Gunther Gardner, daughter of James B. Regan, manager of the Hotel Knickerbocker, New York City, has recovered from the injuries she received in an automobile collision here on Feb. 20. Mrs. Gardner was one of a party including her husband, who is the British Consul here; Count Doenhoff, the German Chargé d'Affaires; Herr von Radowitz, the German Consul, and George Newberry, an aviator. It was feared at the time that all were fatally injured. They have all recovered except Mr. Newberry, who is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner were married at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, in February last year, Cardinal Farley officiating. Mr. Gardner was then Vice Consul in New York.

ABDUL HAMID PITIES EUROPEAN HUSBANDS

Their Lot Lamentable, He Says, if Half He Reads About Western Women Is True.

DIVORCES SIGN OF POLYGAMY

Compares Oriental Charms with "Stern, Imperious Faces" of the West—Turkish Woman Autocrat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Another selection of chapters from the diary of Abdul Hamid, the ex-Sultan of Turkey, appears in the March number of the review Nord und Süd. Giving his views on women, the ex-Sultan says:

"The countless divorces and scandals in Europe and America show that many men in those countries incline to polygamy.

"The West," he goes on, "has an entire misapprehension regarding the position of woman in Turkey. Even though woman is fortunately debarred from taking part in Turkish public life and compelled to leave everything to men, at any rate she is the autocrat at home.

"As I observe the stern and imperious faces of western women," says the former ruler, "comparison with them easily favors our women.

"Why do the people of the West criticize our women? Which is the more sacrificing or the more beautiful, the Oriental woman or the European?

"In Turkey a woman belongs to her home. She belongs to a man alone. In Europe she has too many liberties to remain womanly. If only half of what one reads in newspapers and books about western women is true, then the lot of men there must be truly lamentable."

CHIPS ACTRESS OUT OF CAST.

Mason Saves Girl Whose Admirer Sought to Perpetuate Her Beauty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—A student at Caen fell in love with a pretty actress and persuaded her to let him take a plaster cast of her head and shoulders in order that he might perpetuate her beauty in marble.

Having prepared about twenty pounds of plaster, the student applied it, begging the girl to bear bravely the discomforts of the operation. Presently the plaster began to set and the girl found breathing difficult. Feeling faint, she called on her admirer to remove the plaster, but it stuck fast. Then she shrieked that she was dying.

The young man rushed for the doctor. On the arrival of the physician he looked at the girl, then said calmly:

"It's not a doctor you want; it's a mason."

A mason was found, and with hammer and chisel began, amid many heart-rending appeals from the imprisoned model, to chip her out.

The incident put an end to the student's romance, for the actress is now suing her blundering admirer for damages, and the landlord of the studio has entered claim for compensation for the damage caused on the premises during the extrication of the model.

BOLTERS LEAVE YAMAMOTO.

Twenty-five Extremists Join the Foes of New Japanese Premier.

TOKIO, Feb. 23.—Count Gombei Yamamoto, the Premier, addressed the members of the Seiyukai or Constitutional Party to-day, promising to adhere to the principles of the party. Twenty-five of the Extremists, including Yukio Ozaki, a leader of the Constitutionalists, bolted and joined the Kokumintos, thereby reducing the majority of the Seiyukais.

Prince Katsura, the former Prime Minister, whom the Emperor summoned to the palace and thanked for his services to the throne, is now organizing a new party in opposition to the Seiyukai. A considerable part of the Japanese press is opposed to Count Yamamoto, taking the ground that he represents the bureaucrats. Many prominent men, however, support the Cabinet.

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Refrigerators, Kitchen and Laundry Furniture; Vacuum Cleaners, Carpet Sweepers.

English Garden Baskets—handsome, convenient, with full equipment.

Andirons, Fenders, Log Boxes, Fire Sets, etc.

Five O'clock Tea Kettles, Table Dish Warmers—electric and alcohol—Chafing Dishes, Coffee Makers, Reading Lamps, Candle Sticks, etc.

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HERE is an event in men's clothing—It is more than a sale—it is the final disposal at the end of the season.

Every suit is a Smith Gray & Co. suit—made in our own tailoring shops—up to our standard—representative in every way of the best in clothing.

Many of them are of medium weight, light enough to wear for many weeks to come.

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About 2,000 volumes, our own importation from Leipzig, representing the most comprehensive collection of these works, in this splendid edition, that has ever been displayed in America.

During this sale 35c. per volume.

Works of standard authors, exquisitely bound in limp leather, maroon and dark green, gilt tops.

During this sale 38c. per volume.

On the Hurt Book Table. "Hurt" mostly in price.
"Service and Sport in the Soudan," by B. D. Comyn. Published at $4.00, now $2.15.
"Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette," by A. C. P. Haggard, in 2 volumes. Published at $6.00, now $3.85.
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About 80 other titles.

Books on every conceivable subject: Travel, History, Biography, Science, etc. Publishers' prices ranging from $1.00 to $3.50.

All will be offered at 25c. per volume.

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Brass Desk Fittings and accessories, of unusual beauty, at reductions of 33⅓% to 50%.

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During this sale 45c.

Photo Paste, including water well; never sold for less than 15c. *During this sale 9c.*

William R. Jenkins Company
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Beginning this morning
A Special Sale of
Men's Trousers
at liberal reductions today

opportunities usually come singly and seldom in pairs!

¶ Just now, when the trousers of your Winter Suit are a trifle shabby and a little shaky at the knees, this is a timely opportunity to get an extra pair or two at much under the customary cost. They will rehabilitate the coat and vest and extend their usefulness until you are ready to buy your Spring clothes.

¶ The trousers in this sale are the balance of our regular stock, and have been liberally reduced in accordance with our semi-annual policy. They embrace various smart striped effects, and an attractive selection of worsteds.

¶ We have also included a number of trousers which originally belonged to our suits, but which in the hurly-burly of a busy season have been divorced from the coats and vests which they were pledged to honor and obey.

$3.50 & $4 Trousers reduced to $2.50
$4.50 & $6 Trousers reduced to $3.75
$7.00 & $8 Trousers reduced to $4.50

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First you have a May day, then a rare day in June and finally the glorious, golden sunshine of early summer as you travel westward through the most entrancing lands on the

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"Irontex Hosiery" for men, women and children is reinforced in heels, soles and toes with pure Irish Linen.

Hose sold with a six months' guarantee against holes is reinforced in heels and toes with cotton.

Cotton is a fourth the strength of linen.

When you buy "Irontex" at Macy's you pay for the hose.

When you buy time guaranteed hose elsewhere, you are buying inferior hose and—to cover the guarantee—paying twice the value.

Women's "Irontex"
Sizes 8 to 10½

Cotton Hose, medium weight, white, tan and black, per pair.....	24c
With unbleached soles	29c
Cotton Hose, heavyweight, black only, per pair.....	33c
Lisle Hose medium weight, black and tan.	33c
Boot Silk Hose, black, white and tan, per pair	48c

Men's "Irontex"
Sizes 9½ to 12

Cotton Hose, medium weight, black, tan, gray and navy blue, per pair.....	24c

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Censored Want Advertisements for next Sunday's issue must be received before 9 o'clock Saturday night. Make a memorandum now to send or telephone your Want Advertisement early.—Adv.

ANHUT DENIES TRYING TO BRIBE PHYSICIAN

Admits Thaw Retained Him, but in Affairs Other Than Fight for Freedom.

SENDS COUNSEL TO ALBANY

Lawyer, One of Six Witnesses Wanted by Inquiry Commission, Says He'll Testify Fully.

John N. Anhut, mentioned by Dr. John R. Russell in the Thaw bribery attempt case, spent yesterday afternoon with friends in the Union League and Lotos Clubs. He was interviewed last night in the Grand Central Station by a TIMES reporter. He denied emphatically that he was concerned in any attempt to procure the release of Harry K. Thaw from Matteawan.

"There is nothing that has been called to my attention," he said, "that requires a defense from me. To any one who has read carefully what has appeared in the newspapers, this must be evident.

"If at any time I am called upon to defend myself, I shall have no difficulty in defending myself successfully. I will not dignify any statements that do not deserve my consideration."

Mr. Anhut said he had telegraphed Mr. Norton, counsel to the Governor's Inquiry Commission. He added that he had denied the charges made by Dr. Russell in his telegram to Mr. Norton. The dispatch was in response to a message sent by Mr. Norton to Mr. Anhut early in the day. Mr. Norton had asked the lawyer to come to Albany at once.

"I do not wish to go to Albany and sit around for a few days until the Commissioners are ready to hear me," explained Mr. Anhut. "So I sent my personal counsel, Clifford L. Bare, who is one of my associates. Mr. Bare left for Albany this afternoon, and will try to arrange for an interview between Mr. Norton and myself."

"Do you know Harry K. Thaw?" was asked.

"Yes, I do know him," he replied. "I also know Mrs. Thaw. I met them at the Carlyon Arms Hotel in White Plains, where I have lived for a year, and where the Thaws stayed during the last hearing."

Admits Thaw Retained Him.

"Were you retained by Thaw?"

'I admit that I was retained by Harry Thaw," he replied, "but that concerned matters other than those pertaining to his release from Matteawan."

Mr. Anhut's attention was called to dispatches from Detroit telling of his promotion experiences there. He appeared much interested and wished to know all the dispatches contained.

"It doesn't make any difference what they say about me," he commented. "It should be remembered that I was never arrested or convicted of a crime in my life. I have done nothing in Detroit or anywhere else that I am ashamed of. Concerning the promotion of the Anhut Motor Company, I wish to say that everything I did was done openly. If things went wrong, the fault cannot be laid on me. I deny any charges of blame concerning any of my transactions in Detroit."

Mr. Anhut was told that reporters had looked for him all over the city, and that the impression was prevalent he was keeping away from them. He assured the reporter for THE TIMES that he would not attempt to evade interviews, and that he would be at work in his office to-day. He would hold himself in readiness, he added, to go to Albany on a moment's notice.

Tells of Matteawan Trip.

Valarian O'Farrell, the detective who accompanied Alfred Henry Lewis to Matteawan about the middle of last January and who was present when Mr. Lewis interviewed Thaw, said he had heard that money had been offered for the release of Thaw as early as a year ago. Nothing was said to Thaw about such an incident, he asserted.

"My trip to the asylum had absolutely nothing to do with the present case one way or another," the detective continued. "I happened to be out in my automobile and asked Mr. Lewis whether he wanted to take a ride. He said he did, and proposed that we go to Matteawan. Mr. Lewis went there, of course, to find out something about the alleged attempted bribery. He went there as a newspaper man. He got the clue from William F. Clark, of course.

"Both Lewis and Clark were anxious to find out all they could about the reported offer of money. Clark acted in an official capacity and Mr. Lewis was to write the story for a magazine. Outside of that there is no relation between the two separate attempts to get at the inside of the bribery rumor."

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Six witnesses have been called to testify to-morrow before Gov. Sulzer's Commission of Inquiry when the investigation is resumed into charges that William F. Clark, Secretary of the commission, used the Governor's name without authority in seeking the release of Harry K. Thaw from the Matteawan State Hospital. They are Dr. John W. Russell, Superintendent of Matteawan, who says $20,000 was offered to him by a lawyer to aid in bringing about the release; Col. Joseph F. Scott, Superintendent of State Prisons, to whom Dr. Russell told a story of the attempted bribe; John N. Anhut, a New York lawyer; Augustus Roeder, a New York newspaper man; Alfred Henry Lewis of New York, who recently visited Thaw, and H. A. Hoffman, a Poughkeepsie detective, said to be in Thaw's employ.

John T. Norton, the commission's counsel, said to-night he had not yet been informed whether subpoena servers had found Mr. Anhut. Dr. Russell told Gov. Sulzer yesterday he thought it was a man named John Anhut who offered him the bribe. The Governor has asked the commission for an early report.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Feb. 23.—John Nicholson Anhut left this city two years ago, after a wollen company and a motor company in which he was interested failed, and after he was arrested on a capias. He was a State Senator, representing a Detroit district.

Mr. Anhut was the son of a Polish laborer named Anhulski. His first employment was as a bellboy. He attended a law school when working, and as soon as he was graduated he obtained a nomination for the State Senate, at the age of twenty-three years. He was bright and his manners were pleasing. His campaign was financed by lawn parties given by young women friends.

The woolen company was the Specialty Knitting Company, owned by an old Frenchman, Charles L. Richardot. It was small, but did fine work. Mr. Richardot stated to-night that he lost $20,000, his life's savings. Anhut undertook to reorganize and incorporate the company. He sold the stock and paid himself liberally for "promotion expenses." He became acquainted with Mr. Richardot through the old man's daughters.

The Anhut Motor Company was originated and promoted by the Senator. Mayor Breitmeyer and other responsible business men took stock. The company attempted to make a six-cylinder car on an actual capital of $50,000. Trouble resulted from the knitting company deal and the motor company collapsed.

Mr. Anhut returned to Detroit in 1910 and obtained a renomination to the Senate, but was defeated. Then he left the city again.

DENIES PATRICK YARN.

Milliken Denounces Story About Campaign for Patrick's Release.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 23.—John T. Milliken, brother-in-law of Albert T. Patrick, the murderer, pardoned in November last by Gov. Dix of New York, to-night denounced as tommyrot a story which purported to reveal the secrets of a campaign which led to Patrick's release. The story was attributed to Thomas F. Maher, at present employed by Milliken. Maher was for a time a cell-mate of Patrick in Sing Sing.

Mr. Milliken gave out a formal written statement in relation to the matter to-night:

"I have read to-day's article," he said. "It is all tommyrot from beginning to end. I knew Maher and gave him a job as car accountant for my oil refinery at Vinita, Okla., where he now is. I employed him for his ability and not for any obligation I was under to him, for I am not. He wanted the place and I gave it to him. I have not spoken a dozen words to Gov. Francis since he was elected Mayor of St. Louis many years ago, and the tale about Maher going to the Baltimore Convention at my suggestion to help nominate Gov. Dix for the Vice Presidency, is a lie. If Maher had done what is attributed to him, or had made the statements that are attributed to him, I would discharge him instantly."

WILSON'S PLAN FOR BILLS.

Measures the Governor Hopes Will Be Put Through Before He Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23.—With the reconvening of the Legislature to-morrow evening for the seventh week of its present sesion President-elect Wilson will begin his last week as Governor of New Jersey. He will retire from office on Saturday preparatory to starting for Washington.

Now that the anti-trust legislation is on the statute books the Governor is especially interested in the grade-crossing problem, jury reform, a constitutional convention, and the preferential primary bill amending the Geran act so as to permit voting for first or second choice candidates. The amended constitutional bill is ready for second reading in the House and litle opposition is expected to develop. The jury reform bill will likely cause a fight. Sheriffs throughout the State do not want to be shorn of their power to draw juries. The grade-crossing bill is ready for final action in the Senate.

The Senate will doubtless confirm during the week the many appointments made by the Governor, so that the decks will be clear when Senate President Fielder becomes Governor of the State. It is not expected that the Legislature will do much the following week, as most of the members will be in Washington attending the various functions incident to the inauguration of President Wilson.

JEWISH SOCIAL LECTURES.

First of a Series by the Newly Formed Institute on the East Side.

The first of a series of Sunday morning lectures on "The Hebrew Prophets and Modern Problems," to be given by the Society of the Jewish Institute, was delivered at Kessler's Theatre, on Second Avenue, yesterday morning by the Rev. Dr. Joel Blau, the newly elected rabbi of the B'nai Jeshurun Synagogue, at Sixty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue. Dr. Blau spoke on "The Social Message of Amos." G. B. Richards presided over the meeting, and C. B. Ruskay, President of the society, spoke.

The Society of the Jewish Institute was recently formed to establish a Jewish social centre in the section of the east side between Fourteenth and Houston Streets. Next Sunday morning a lecture will be delivered to the society at the same theatre by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes.

WALDO STOPS SOME SUNDAY VAUDEVILLE

Calls All the Managers to Headquarters and Orders Them to Obey the Law.

DANCING AND ACROBATICS GO

Houses Effect Trades to Get Acts That Do Not Fall Under the Ban of the Police.

Every theatrical manager in the city who has a Sunday night performance was requested by Commissioner Waldo yesterday to visit him at Police Headquarters, and when they arrived he informed them that there must be a stricter observance of the Sunday amusement law than has been the case lately in some instances. He said that all dancing and acrobatic acts must be eliminated, among other things.

The managers returned to their playhouses and immediately began to arrange for the substitution of such acts on their bills by others that did not come under the ban. As a result, there was some hasty scurrying about, and many actors and actresses who did singing specialties were loaned about among the various theatres, many of them appearing twice and oftener on account of the shortage.

The action of the police was due to the activity of one of the organizations which concerns itself with Sabbath observance. Its counsel, it was learned, called on the Commissioner, and said the Sunday amusement law was not being properly complied with. He intimated that his organization was strongly interested in the matter, and asked the Commissioner to take the matter up. The conference with the managers followed.

Marie Dressler was giving the first performance at the Broadway Theatre of her new and unnamed form of entertainment, called "The Banqueteers," which most resembles vaudeville. There were several dancing numbers, and Miss Dressler explained to the audience that the programme would have to be curtailed because she did not have anything to substitute. Thereupon a woman sitting down front in the orchestra jumped up and said she would sing. It was Irene Franklin. She went around to the stage and appeared, with Mr. Green at the piano, in several songs. The press agent vowed he had nothing to do with the somewhat startling occurrence.

When the managers got their breath they hurriedly scraped up wherever they could enough unobjectionable acts to fill their bills. The Winter Garden and Miss Dressler's entertainment interchanged acts. At Hammerstein's Victoria several numbers were taken off the programme, and others that William Hammerstein engaged substituted.

Maurice and Florence Walton, the dancers, whose style is not at all sensational, were replaced by a singing act in which three men participated. At the end of one of their songs one of the actors absentmindedly started a few dance steps, and the agonized voice of the stage manager could be heard all over the auditorium as he shouted "Cut it out! Do you want us all arrested?"

Conditions in the vaudeville houses were the same. Wherever there were dancing or acrobatic acts, they were replaced by something else. The raising and lowering of curtains, or the shifting of scenery, however, was not generally dispensed with.

AUTOISTS FLUNG INTO RIVER.

Boy Saves One, Others Wade Out When Car Plunges Over Embankment.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Feb. 23.—Seized with heart trouble as he was operating his automobile over a bridge, to-day, Temple F. Craige, of Wakefield, lost control of the machine and it plunged about ten feet over an embankment into the Mystic River.

Craige was saved from drowning by Andrew J. Leahy, a 19-year-old youth. Mrs. Craige and Miss Nellie Wilkins, of Wakefield, who were in the automobile, waded out of the river. Mr. and Mrs. Craige were slightly injured and were taken to the Somerville Hospital.

AMUNDSEN'S LAST LECTURE.

South Pole Discoverer Finishes His Tour in the United States.

Capt. Roald Amundsen, the discoverer of the south pole, concluded his lecture tour of the United States yesterday afternoon, when he appeared before an audience that overflowed the Century Theatre. Hundreds of people were in line at the box office trying to obtain tickets twenty minutes after the time when Capt. Amundsen was scheduled to appear on the stage, while those who had arrived earlier and procured seats clapped impatiently for the distinguished explorer and discoverer to come before the curtain.

The lecture of Capt. Amundsen was a repetition of the account of his expedition to the south pole that he gave here several weeks ago in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the American Geographical Society and the American Museum of Natural History.

Capt. Amundsen intended to start last night for Montreal.

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Edna Ferber's latest story "Knee Deep in Knickers," is in The American Magazine for March.

Emma McChesney, the lady drummer, finds that scant skirts spoil the petticoat business. Then she has a wonderful idea

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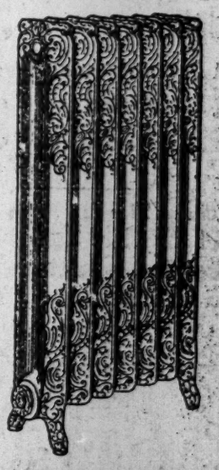

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Many automobile opportunities are enumerated every day in the Automobile Exchange columns of The New York Times.—Adv.

SWEENEY STIFFENED AT POLICE DINNER

Taken There in the Interest of Big Politicians for That Purpose, Whitman Says.

MUST TELL OR GO TO PRISON

Conviction Regarded as Certain, and Trial Only Two Weeks Off—Hartigan to be Tried This Week.

District Attorney Whitman learned yesterday that the presence at the Police Lieutenants' dinner on Saturday night of Capt. Sweeney, formerly Inspector, who is under indictment for bribery, was due to the efforts of influential Tammany men who have been striving to keep Sweeney from making a confession.

Mr. Whitman is certain that a confession from Sweeney would strike hard at men prominent in Tammany Hall, and that their influence has silenced Sweeney twice when he was on the verge of telling his story to representatives of the District Attorney. These men were anxious to have Sweeney at the Police Lieutenants dinner for the psychological effect on him of speeches praising the police force and discrediting the war which the District Attorney is waging on police grafters.

All day yesterday friends of Mr. Whitman went to him with stories of how the men who stood in danger of what Sweeney might tell had used the Police Lieutenants' dinner to stiffen the backbone of the demoted Inspector. Mr. Whitman was greatly annoyed by the speech of Police Commissioner Waldo, particularly over the following passage:

> As long as the grafter and the scamp was allowed to sell protection and deliver the protection which he had sold, everything went along peacefully and quietly; nothing was said of any wrong-doing. It was only when a condition was produced where, when the grafter sold protection, he could not deliver it, that we had a police scandal.

In reply to this statement, Mr. Whitman said yesterday to a friend:

Murder Started It, Whitman Says.

"The investigation of the Police Department started when a Police Lieutenant hired gunmen to murder a man and the Police Department tried to protect him from the consequences of that crime."

It was also pointed out by the District Attorney that in the present police scandal the charges all arose from instances in which policemen sold protection and did deliver it. George A. Sipp, whose testimony opened up the present line of graft investigation, got his protection month by month as he paid for it, and Sipp's successors likewise found that they were protected in conducting a disorderly resort when they met the figure of police grafters.

The reiteration at the police dinner of the statement that the accusers of members of the department were worthless underworld characters, Mr. Whitman believes, was for the purpose of strengthening Sweeney's nerve. Twice last week a representative of the District Attorney interviewed Sweeney at Sweeney's request. From the tenor of these interviews a confession from Sweeney seemed inevitable. Mr. Whitman still believes that a confession will be forthcoming when the former Inspector has a chance to weigh the evidence against him, but the efforts to seal his lips have not been without effect, and may delay further negotiations between Sweeney and the District Attorney.

One story that reached Mr. Whitman on good authority last night was that Col. Roosevelt had been invited to be present and speak at the Police Lieutenants' dinner from the same table that President Taft made his speech. Col. Roosevelt, however, declined the invitation.

Sweeney Has Time to Think It Over.

Former Inspector Sweeney will have two weeks in which to think his situation over before his case goes to trial. In the latter part of this week Mr. Whitman will move to have a special panel drawn for the jury to try Sweeney. Two days will be ocupied in obtaining the panel, and then five days must elapse before the trial begins. It is expected that Sweeney's case will be called for trial on March 10 or 11.

Meantime Policemen John J. Hartigan, Peter J. Duffy, and Thomas F. Robinson will be tried. Hartigan's case will be called in the middle or latter part of this week. It will be the first trial on a charge brought to light by the investigation started by the Rosenthal murder since "Gyp the Blood" and his three companions were convicted last November. Two cases—those against George A. Sipp and Policeman Eugene Fox—have been brought into court, but trial was averted in each instance by the confession of the accused man.

The fate of these three men is closely bound up with that of Sweeney, and the District Attorney believes that only full confession can save them from long terms in prison. The charge against Hartigan is that of perjury before the Grand Jury.

The story that the prosecution will attempt to prove is that Hartigan was the bearer of a bribe of $800 from Sweney, augmented by a bribe of $150 from Capt. Walsh. Hartigan is accused of carrying the sum to Policeman Fox, and it was eventually used, after passing through several other hands, to induce George A. Sipp to stay away from this city.

The witnesses against Hartigan will be Capt. Walsh, his wife, Policeman Fox, and others. Capt. Walsh and Mrs. Walsh will testify that on Dec. 28 Sweeney telephoned to Capt. Walsh and arranged a meeting for the following day. On Dec. 29, in the presence of Mrs. Walsh, Sweeney promised to give $800 and Capt. Walsh to give $150 toward the fund for bribing Sipp. The following day, they will testify, Hartigan called at the Walsh home with the envelope containing $800 from Sweeney. Walsh, who was sick in bed, sent his wife to get the $150 from a bureau drawer. Before placing the $150 in the envelope Walsh emptied it in Hartigan's presence and counted out the $800 placed there by Sweeney. Policeman Fox will testify to having received the money from Hartigan in a saloon near the Tombs.

These Cases May Convince Sweeney.

Before the Grand Jury Policeman Hartigan admitted his visit to the home of Capt. Walsh, and admitted that he had made it just after leaving Sweeney's headquarters. He denied, however, that he had carried the envelope containing the bribe.

Mr. Whitman will be content with an ordinary jury for the Hartigan trial. The day before he is ready for the trial he will make his motion before the Supreme Court asking that the case be placed on the calendar for the day following. There is no probability that Hartigan can obtain a delay. As the facts in the case are simple and rest on direct testimony, Mr. Whitman believes that the trial will not take more than two or three days at most.

After this case is disposed of Mr. Whitman will move immediately for the trial of Duffy. The complainant against Duffy is Leroy Wilkins, colored, who kept a resort near 135th Street and Fifth Avenue. He paid $50 a month to Fox for protection until the Forty-third Precinct was split in two last July, after that Duffy is said to have superseded Fox as the collector for Sweeney, and the price of protection for Wilkins was raised from $50 to $60 a month, which sum was paid regularly until December of last year.

It is believed that the Hartigan, Duffy, and Robinson cases can easily be disposed of in time to start the trial of Sweeney within two weeks. The prospect of confessions from these three policemen is said to be very good, but it is doubtful if any one of the three would be allowed to escape imprisonment unless their confessions opened the trail to others higher than Sweeney, as the case against Sweeney is now considered so strong as to make conviction certain.

Expect Confession in Two Weeks.

It was strongly represented to Sweeney at his interview with the representative of the District Attorney that continued silence on his part would be certain to mean for him a term of from ten to twenty years in the penitentiary. Sweeney seemed to be strongly impressed when it was hinted that he was no longer a young man and that the possibility of dying in jail was to be considered. In spite of the efforts to make Sweeney stand firm, it is believed in the District Attorney's office that within two weeks a story from his lips involving other Police Inspectors, a man at Police Headquarters, and more than one prominent member of Tammany Hall will be on the minutes of the Grand Jury.

Capt. Walsh has been rapidly improving in health, and District Attorney Whitman is assured that his condition is such that there will now be no danger of delay in the four trials on his account.

Mrs. Mary Goode, former proprietor of a disorderly resort, who was a sensational witness before the Curran Aldermanic Committee, denied last night that she was seeking to resume her former business of conducting a disorderly resort. She said:

"The statement that I am anxious to go back to that business is absolutely false in every particular. To no living human being have I made any such statement, nor has any such statement been authorized by me. THE TIMES states. 'Mrs. Goode once said her business was as respectable as any business, and she evidently believes so now.'

"If you care to look up the statements made by me before the Aldermanic Committee and at Police Headquarters during Policeman Skelly's trial, I am sure you will be quite convinced that Mary Goode is in no way responsible for the above quotation. What I did say was this: 'My house was a respectable disorderly house. There were no drinks sold, it was closed at 1 o'clock at night, and it was conducted upon principles and relations peculiar to a business of this sort that would make it what I term 'a respectable disorderly house.'"

HAD A LYSISTRATA DAY.

Women's Political Union Talks of Dramatic Art—Ben Greet's Views.

They had a Lysistrata Day at the Woman's Political Union yesterday afternoon and entertained the cast of the play given last week in Maxine Elliott's Theatre. They invited the amateurs and professionals and a few other professionals to tell what they thought of it.

Perhaps the latter considered this a thankless task. At any rate Mary Shaw, who was to have been one of them, couldn't get around, neither could Channing Pollock, who was said to have gone to Chicago. But Ben Greet was there, and told the women that Lysistrata was a perfectly nice play, though he had heard to the contrary and had gone to see it, carrying a stick ready to "hand out one" should there be strenuous objections. He said he had recollections of eggs and potatoes thrown in that same theatre.

Mr. Greet thought the acting was so good that he couldn't tell the amateurs from the professionals, and he hoped if there should ever be a woman's National Theatre, as was proposed, they would run Lysistrata. He did not even criticise young Iolaus, who led the dancers in the play, looking like a young Bacchus in an uncommonly scanty costume. Mrs. Stanton Blatch, the union's President, was pleased at this, and commented upon it.

"We should have had to draw the line at having our dancer criticised," she said. "We could not spare one hair from his tiger skin."

This was so obvious that the audience applauded, for the tiger skin, which was young Iolaus's only garment, was but little larger than a small boy's bathing tights.

Mr. Ben Greet might have told the women when the time for tea and chocolate cake came and just how he really stood on the question of votes for women, but he skated gracefully around the subject in his remarks. He told of a Mrs. Bright who was an advocate for women's rights in his early days, and Ibsen, who helped women to their rights on the stage who came along together, and he said that if the women did get their National Theatre they must allow a man or two to act or the other women wouldn't come. He told his audience, too, that it was the women who had killed the New Theatre, and of a mother who objected to having little east side children come up to see the beautiful imagery of the "Blue Bird" because her own small daughter had in some way acquired measles at that time.

Mrs. Blatch took up the cudgels for the women and blamed the acoustics for the closing of the playhouse. Then she told of a nice suffrage theatrical cartoon she had in mind.

"It will show the front of a theatre," she said, "with the usual announcement of the play, and with that a notice reading, 'Play is off. Actresses have resigned because woman's place is the home,' and a group of anti-suffrage men standing near, looking aghast, will exclaim, 'Gee whiz, I didn't mean that.'"

Miss Isobel Merson, who took the part of Lysistrata, and Nicholas Joy, who played Cinesais in Lysistrata, were among the professionals present with most of the amateurs, who are Political Union members.

Mrs. Rheta Child Dorr was the first speaker of the afternoon.

Died on Her Way Home.

On her way home after spending the week end with friends in Jersey City Mrs. Sarah Frances Boggs, 57 years old, of 680 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was taken suddenly ill in front of a lunchroom at 4 Dey Street last night. Her husband, Edward S. Boggs, carried her into the lunchroom, and Dr. Crane of the Hudson Street Hospital was called. Mrs. Boggs died before his arrival. Mr. Boggs said his wife had suffered from acute indigestion.

HOLD-UP MEN RAID UNITED CIGAR STORE

Three Stroll In as Customers, Put Pistols to Clerk's Head, and Bind Him with Wire.

TAKE $300 FROM STRONG BOX

Robbers Get Clear Away Before Clerk Succeeds in Attracting the Attention of a Passerby.

Half a dozen detectives attached to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station started out yesterday on the trail of three gangsters who are wanted on the charge of holding up August Jacobson, clerk in the United Cigar store at 664 Eighth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, at 8:15 o'clock in the morning, and making off with about $300 in cash. Jacobson was found on the floor of the store with his hands and legs bound tightly with wire.

Chief Clerk William Brett closed the store at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, locking the receipts of the day in a strong box in the safe. At 7 o'clock Jacobson opened the store and unlocked the safe to get the change money, taking about $100 for the cash register. In the store at the time was the negro porter who is employed to clean the place.

At 8:10 o'clock, Jacobson told the police, the porter left the store to go to another branch in Eighth Avenue, near Fortieth Street. Not five minutes later, while Jacobson was standing behind a small counter in the rear of the store, three men entered.

"I was leaning over the counter, counting some cigar coupons, and, thinking the men were customers, was about to step over to the cigar counter, when one of them shoved a revolver in my face and told me to keep quiet," is how Jacobson described what happened. "I was frightened, because I knew how quick those gangsters shoot, and I threw up my hands. Then one of the men ran around the counter and dragged me to the room in back of the store."

While one of the men cleaned out the cash register and attacked the strong box in the safe with a chisel, the others, who had a coil of picture wire, firmly bound Jacobson's hands and feet. He started to make an outcry and one of them stuffed two handkerchiefs in his mouth. Then they told him that he would be all right if he remained quiet, and hurried away. It didn't take them more than ten minutes to get the money and make their escape, Jacobson said.

For two or three minutes Jacobson struggled to free himself from his bonds, he said, and finding that he could not break them crawled over to his overcoat, which was hanging nearby, and after much difficulty got a police whistle from one of the pockets. He worked his way along the floor to the front of the store and tapped on the window with the whistle until he attracted the attention of a negro who was passing by.

The negro took the whistle from him and blew on it, bringing first Patrolman Purdy and then Patrolmen McAvoy and Hearn to the scene. An unidentified man who was passing took the gags out of his mouth, Jacobson said. The handkerchiefs could not be found by the police, and Jacobson was at a loss to tell what had become of them unless the man who came to his assistance carried them away.

Jacobson apparently was on the verge of collapse when released, and after being questioned by the detectives was allowed to go to his home. He gave the police a good description of the gangsters. They were all well set-up young men, he said. He is 20 years old and of slight build.

The police said yesterday that there were a few details which they wanted Jacobson to supply. One thing they wanted to know was how he was able to get the police whistle from his pocket and still was unable to remove the gag from his mouth.

Chief Clerk Brett, who was in charge of the store yesterday afternoon, said that Jacobson was a trusted employe and had been with the company for several months. Brett thought it would be found that nearly $400 was missing when an accounting was made. The gangsters had chosen the best hour for a holdup, he said, as there were seldom any customers early on Sunday morning.

BOMB SHAKES A TENEMENT.

Fifth Street Station Reserves Out to Still the Panic Following.

The six-story tenement house at 56 Elizabeth Street was shaken by the explosion of a dynamite bomb at 11:30 last night, and after the broken glass had been swept from the sidewalk to the gutter it took all the reserves of the Fifth Street Station to calm the frightened tenants and persuade them to return to the beds from which they had been tossed. The bomb was placed directly beneath the windows of Peter Puglice's grocery store.

The violence was evidently directed at Puglice's quarters, and the police were skeptical when he insisted stoutly that no demands had ever been made upon him. It was generally believed in Elizabeth Street that Puglice, for eight years a favorite grocer, had in that time accumulated a considerable fortune, with which he proposed to return to Italy with the coming of Spring, and Elizabeth Street said that there were countrymen of his right here in New York who would insist on his leaving a generous portion behind.

Two men seen running from the neighborhood were chased and arrested by Patrolmen O'Connell and Lang, and held on suspicion.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUES UNITE.

Delegates from 22 Congregations Form an Organization to Spread the Faith.

Delegates representing twenty-two Jewish congregations in the United States and Canada held an all-day session yesterday in the Jewish Theological Seminary at 531 West 123d Street, and formed the United Synagogue of America, to spread orthodox Judaism in this country. Dr. Solomon Schechter, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary, was chosen President of the United Synagogue.

The first session was opened yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock with a prayer by Rabbi Joseph Hertz, who was recently named Chief Rabbi of the British Empire. Dr. Schechter pointed out the necessity for such an organization and gave an outline of the plan and scope of the work.

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SERVICE BRANCH OF Y. M. H. A.

Support for the Movement in the Army and Navy.

An army and navy branch of the Young Men's Hebrew Association was inaugurated yesterday at the Y. M. H. A. Building, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, where a mass meeting was held and attended by representatives of the United States Army and Navy, the New York National Guard, the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association, and many members of the Y. M. H. A. The speakers were Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N. G. N. Y.; Brig. Gen. H. D. Hamilton, Adjutant General of the State, representing Gov. Sulzer; Col. John B. Bellinger for the army, Lieut. Albert M. Cohen for the navy, Supreme Court Justice Samuel Greenbaum, George E. Sanford, General Secretary of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., and Rabbi Samuel Schulman.

Felix M. Warburg, President of the Y. M. H. A., introduced Theodore B. Richter, who presided. Mr. Richter expressed the hope that the surrounding of Jewish soldiers with Jewish influences would make them better soldiers, and that their great number would be recognized by the appointment of a Jewish rabbi as an army chaplain.

Justice Greenbaum advised the Jewish soldiers among his hearers never to look in the army or navy for prejudice or discrimination on account of religion, since, he declared, men in the service were judged solely on their worth and merits as men and soldiers.

Gen. O'Ryan said he was amazed to find so many Jews in the army and navy, and declared himself in favor of Jewish chaplains. Col. Bellinger assured his audience that there was no discrimination among army men with whom he had come in contact because of a man's religion.

Gen. Hamilton, as Gov. Sulzer's representative, was the bearer of the Governor's expressions of good will toward the Y. M. H. A.

George Sanford welcomed the Y. M. H. A. as a coworker with the Y. M. C. A.

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Author of "The Planter"

ALL the torrid passion of the tropics is in this tale of Northern pluck and Southern love (and hatred) in Mexico. Two young American engineers attempt to develop a mine, but encounter all kinds of opposition. The heroine—niece of the rich landholders opposing the gringos—because of her mixed Spanish and Irish ancestry, is an unusual joy and delight.

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Spring Garments for Misses and Children are now being shown, expressing the newest and most practical ideas in fashions for the younger set. Included are smart Washable Dresses, Dresses for Street or Afternoon Wear, Suits and Coats. Also Hats, Neckwear, Gloves, Shoes, etc.

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The following Special Sales will also be held this day (Monday):

Children's Washable Dresses, Middy Blouses and Lawn Guimpes; Wool Serge in black, ivory and navy blue; Cotton Dress Fabrics; White Nainsook and Longcloth; and Women's Knitted Underwear. Also Seamless Chenille Axminster Rugs.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 25th

Women's Summer Dresses in Linen, Eponge, etc., will be offered at special prices; also Women's House Gowns, Negligees and Corsets.

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SPECIAL SALE
DOMESTIC RUGS
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

Practically all of the designs are this season's patterns; carefully selected and most desirable in every way. Standard makes; new and perfect goods of excellent quality.

WILTON RUGS, 9 ft. x 12 ft.
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Self-colored designs predominate. Oriental designs as well.

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30" x 60"; Reg. Price $3.20; Sale Price $2.25
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9ft. x 12 ft.; Reg. Price 32.50; Sale Price 21.50

Attractive Oriental Patterns. Limited number of 9 ft. x 12 ft. size. Early selections advisable.

FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET

DISTRIBUTE RELIEF TO NEEDY STRIKERS

Line of Garment Workers in Want of Food Extends for Blocks in Division Street.

MORE AID IS REQUIRED

Strikers Must Hold Out Now for Individual Settlements with Employers, Head of the Union Says.

Under the supervision of Miss Rose Blank of the Women's Trade Union League and Bernard Weinstein, Secretary, and other officers of the United Hebrew Trades some 1,200 families of the striking garment workers received packages of food supplies yesterday at a store in Division Street, near Clinton, engaged for the purpose. Some 70,000 of the workers on men's and boys' garments were still on strike and the families of many of them were in great need, it was said.

When the distribution began the applicants for relief made a line which extended in Division Street for several blocks.

Each applicant received food enough to last two or three days, and in one or two cases more. Similar distributions were made in the Bronx and in Brooklyn. Money contributions were also received by families who were in need of clothing as well as food.

Secretary Weinstein of the United Hebrew Trades said last night that this organization had spent $7,000 in relieving the most pressing needs of the strikers, the money having been contributed principally by other unions.

"Cash contributions are coming in from day to day," he said, "as well as contributions of provisions. These are all applied to the relief of the strikers. The Cloakmakers' Union up to the present has contributed $28,000 toward the relief fund, which is an unusually large amount for a single union. A bazaar which was held last week in the Forward Building, 175 East Broadway, brought in $1,700 in aid of the strikers."

Because of the extent of the strike, which is the largest ever called in the clothing trade, Thomas A. Rickert, President of the United Garment Workers of America, who is now making New York his headquarters, will stay here until it is over. He said that on account of the number of persons on strike the relief brought about through the United Hebrew Trades, while it was gratefully received, would go but a short way. Meantime other plans of relief were being devised, he said.

"It is now a question of remaining out until the employers break away in twos and threes from the associations they are connected with and settle individually," he continued. "The strike is gradually ending in this way. The associated boys' clothing manufacturers are breaking more rapidly from their association than the others, and 50 per cent. of the members have made individual settlements, based on a forty-eight-hour week for cutters, a fifty hour week for tailors, and increases in wages."

Clergyman Robbed While Preaching.

Pastor W. J. Wright lost his overcoat yesterday while preaching at the Carnegie Lyceum. His overcoat was hanging off the platform to the left. A man dressed in brown suit and soft hat was seen to enter at the side. Nothing more was seen of the stranger nor of the minister's overcoat.

BORDEN IS SULZER'S GUEST.

Canadian Premier in Albany to Attend University Club Dinner To-night

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—R. L. Borden, Premier of Canada, accompanied by Mrs. Borden, arrived in Albany to-day to attend the annual dinner of the University Club, which will be held at the Ten Eyck to-morrow evening. They were the guests of Gov. and Mrs. Sulzer at the executive mansion.

Mr. and Mrs. Borden, accompanied by the Governor and Mrs. Sulzer, attended service at the First Presbyterian Church. In the evening a dinner in their honor was given at the executive mansion. Among the guests were Lieut.-Gov. and Mrs. Martin H. Glynn, Lieut. L. K. Jones, Deputy Minister of Railroads, Canada; Gen. Amasa J. Parker, of Albany; Mr. and Mrs. Carlvon Von Mahoff, of New York, and Major Edward G. Schermerhorn, the Governor's military secretary.

To-morrow Mr. Borden will visit the Capitol and inspect the new education building. After his address at the University Club dinner he will return to Ottawa.

Mr. Borden was asked if there had been any change of sentiment in Canada as to reciprocity. He said he believed that the people still stood by their verdict of 1911, and that the American people should not take the vote of Canada on reciprocity as given in a spirit of unfriendliness, but as a purely business matter.

Aged Woman Dies in a Synagogue.

Mrs. Lena Simon, 80 years old, of 84 Eldridge Street died suddenly in the Synagogue of the Congregation Tiphereth Jerusalem, at 89 Eldridge Street, early yesterday morning while attending a service. Death was due to natural causes.

ASSASSINATION PLOT TOLD OF BY SULZER

He Quotes Stranger with Bandages Who Overheard Conspirators Planning Murder.

OLD CIDER MILL THE SCENE

Informant Relates He Was Beaten—Mrs. Sulzer Said to Have Hired a Guard for the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—A story of a plot to assassinate Gov. Sulzer was made public to-night by the Governor. He said a man with his hand bandaged called at the Executive Chamber last Friday morning and asked to see the Governor. The visitor was informed the Executive was too busy to see him. He then said he wished to tell the Governor of a plot to kill him. The stranger was turned over to Owen L. Potter, the Governor's Pardon Clerk and assistant counsel, to whom he told his story. He said that on Thursday, when he was in search of highway machinery in a village of Albany County, the name of which was withheld, he approached an unused cider mill and heard voices inside. He secreted himself, according to his story, and overheard the details of a plan to kill Mr. Sulzer. Two men were talking. They also discussed a plan to visit Schenectady and kill a man there.

The Governor's informant said he was discovered by the alleged plotters and was assaulted and robbed. The victim went to a doctor and then came to Albany to warn the Governor. Mr. Potter gave the man a letter to Deputy Commissioner Rice of the Department of Public Safety in this city and instructed him to report the incident to that official. The man returned to the Executive Chamber and said he could not find Police Headquarters. He left the letter in the Chamber, saying he must quit the city at once.

Gov. Sulzer said that whereas he was receiving threatening letters, he had been receiving such communications all through his public life, and that he paid no attention to them. Letters threatening the life of the Governor have reached Mrs. Sulzer, and it is said she has taken the threats more seriously. It is reported she has arranged for a guard to protect her husband on his way to and from the Capitol, but the Governor says if he has a bodyguard he does not know it.

STATE AID IN TUBERCULOSIS.

Charities Board Would Establish District Hospitals.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The State should establish district hospitals for the care of incipient and curable cases of tuberculosis, in the opinion of the State Board of Charities. In a formal statement, issued to-day, the board says:

"This board is satisfied that the present methods of combating the spread of tuberculosis in this State have accomplished good results, particularly in the way of diffusing information with respect to the nature of the disease and the general methods necessary for its control. The board also believes that it is not only desirable but that it is absolutely necessary, for the State itself to put forth much greater efforts looking to the relief of the suffering and the prevention of the spread of contagion from tuberculosis if the disease is ever to be overcome. Local hospital provision will always be necessary, if for no other reason than the impracticability of removing helpless patients in the last stages of the disease to distant points.

"The incipient, the intermediate, and the final-stage patients should not be cared for in small institutions where they are brought more or less closely into contact with each other. Furthermore, the institutions should be large enough to provide for classification by age and character, for it must be obvious that children should not be kept with adults, and that patients of good character, however poor they may be, cannot be attracted to institutions where the patient in an adjoining bed is of the almshouse or the alcoholic type, and, furthermore, they should not be obliged to go to such institutions.

"In the opinion of the board, the State itself should establish district hospitals on the Raybrook plan for the care of the early and curable cases of tuberculosis, leaving to the local authorities as a general rule the care of the patients in the later and less promising stages of the disease. This plan should permit of enlarged facilities for the care of all classes of tuberculosis patients, and of a most desirable classification, which it seems impossible to secure in the smaller local institutions as at present planned or constructed."

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On the other hand he was far from blind to the fun of living. He loved fun for its own sake. He was utterly unable to think in anything but pure, sympathetic, kindly fun. It takes a master to so see your life and portray your bitternesses and tragedies that instinctively a smile is brought to the corners of your eyes and lips It takes a master to change a convulsive sob into such a hearty roar of laughter that your ribs nearly burst. It takes a master to see that after all the funniest thing in life is fun—fun that makes you feel fine at rising, at noon, and at night—fun that makes all the world akin, and makes the greatest joke the one that is on yourself. —

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BREACH OF PROMISE HOLDS UP SNODGRASS

Giant Outfielder Cannot Report Until Law Suit Is Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, Feb. 23.—Weather which delighted Manager McGraw and the subalterns of his Giant company prevailed to-day, and if it holds on the present week will bring rapid strides in the conditioning process and a faster clip in practice. Such work as has been done so far has been easy, and with no attempt to hurry anybody, but warm, clear days, such as this one, will allow the players to cut loose much more than they have done.

By another week the veterans are all expected to be on hand, except the two recalcitrants, Shafer and Marquard, and Snodgrass. Snodgrass isn't balking, but has sent word that he has to defend a lawsuit, a breach of promise case, and that he won't be able to report before March 10.

There hasn't been enough actual playing yet to enable McGraw to come to so much as a tentative opinion regarding the ability of Thorpe, Evers, Jacobson, Cooper, and other recruits, but with the practice games, which will start in regularly this week, much more progress can be made along that line. Thorpe has done all his playing so far at first base. He is green and is seeing baseball of a more advanced quality than he ever took part in before, but McGraw and Robinson both declare that he is an apt pupil.

During the stay of the Giants here a matter which will be watched with keen interest by McGraw is whether Dave Robertson, who was with the team last season in a secondary utility role, has recovered the use of his pitching arm. Robertson was signed originally as a pitcher and was a very promising one. He also was a football player and hurt his shoulder on the gridiron a year ago last Fall.

The result was he could not pitch last year, but it was believed that a year's rest from pitching would allow the injury to heal. McGraw is anxious to find out whether Robertson can pitch again, especially as the Virginian is a fine specimen physically and has a natural equipment for a first-class ball player.

Practically all of to-day was put in by the Giants out of doors. Some went to a fish fry on the banks of the Brazos River, some went duck shooting, others automobiling, and yet others horseback riding. The squad is in excellent health.

DAVIS WITH ATHLETICS.

Former Captain Rejoins Team and Will Be Mack's Assistant.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Harry Davis, former Captain of the Philadelphia American League Baseball Club, and who last season managed the Cleveland team of the same league, will be with the Athletics again the coming season. Connie Mack, manager of the local American League Club, announced to-night that he had secured Davis's signature to a contract, and that the latter would accompany the Athletics when they leave for San Antonio, Texas, to-morrow on their Spring training trip.

Prior to accepting the managership of the Cleveland Club at the close of the season of 1911, Davis had been Captain of the Athletics for six years, during which time they won two world's championships. Manager Mack said that while Davis's contract was that of an ordinary player, he would probably be used more as an assistant to himself and Capt. Murphy than on the playing field.

ATHLETICS SPOIL SCHOLARS.

Five Cornell Men Fail in Studies at Mid-Year Examination.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 23.—As a result of the recent mid-year's examinations five prominent Cornell athletes have been lost to Cornell's athletic teams. W. E. Nesbit, one of the leading pitchers on the 'Varsity nine for the past two years, was "busted out" of the University and Joe O'Connell, centerfielder and crack hitter for the team, and Bryant, last year's freshman pitcher, expected to be a leading pitcher for the 'Varsity this year, were placed on probation.

This means that unless they are given an opportunity to remove their conditions they will be unable to play this year. Cross, right forward on the basket ball team, has also been placed on probation, but fortunately his loss is not very serious because the Ithacans have already captured the basket ball title. The football team also suffered in the "busting out" of Nash, who played a strong game at right tackle last Fall.

CRIMSON LOSES FELTON.

Harvard's Star Punter Will Probably Leave College Before Next Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 23.—Sam Felton, Harvard's star punter for the last two seasons, who was picked last season as an All-American end, will probably leave college in a short time.

The midyear "exams" have been held, and Felton's work has required about all of his time, which would probably continue right through the next term even if he stayed on.

Felton gave up much of his time last Fall to football, and it is believed that his activity in athletics caused him to neglect his classroom work. Felton was one of the greatest kickers that the American game of football has developed in many years.

Messler First at Oak Dale.

G. Messler, an athlete from Newark, was returned the winner of the Oakdale A. C. road run yesterday, in which he defeated, among others, J. Maier of the Morningside A. C. The distance was about three and a half miles and the time 19:30. The summary:

G. H. Messler, unattached; J. Maier, Morningside; P. Zuna, I.-A. A. C.; L. Metzler, West Harlem; E. Stanley, unattached; F. Keiser, West Harlem; R. J. Christ, Oakdale A. C.; Joe Reilly, Broadway F. C.; A. Maier, Morningside; J. Carey, Broadway F. C.

Central Baseball League Reorganized.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23.—The reorganization of the Central League was completed here to-day at a meeting of the club owners, with President Louis Heilbroner of Fort Wayne. Harry Stahlhofer, President of the Evansville Club, deposited $2,000 as a guarantee fund.

The schedule for the 1913 season was practically completed and President Heilbroner said it would be adopted at a meeting to-morrow. The season, which will consist of 140 games, will open April 23 and close Sept. 7.

Under the reorganization, the league will be made up of six clubs, which were represented to-day as follows: Fort Wayne, C. H. Varnell; Terre Haute, T. H. Wayland; Evansville, Harry Stahlhofer; Dayton, Elmer Redd Redelle; Grand Rapids, Bert Annis, and Springfield, (Ohio,) Sol Meyer.

Naps Camped at Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 23.—The advance guard of the Cleveland Americans, headed by Manager Birmingham and composed principally of infield and battery men, arrived here to-day prepared to open Spring training at Maxent Park to-morrow. About twenty-five persons are included in the party.

Woman's New Swimming Record.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 23.—Fanny Durack to-day established a new record for a 300-yard swim by a woman. Her time was 4 minutes 12 seconds. The previous record, 4:25 2-5, was held by Daisy Curwen, an English woman.

Dartmouth Freshman Football.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 23.—Graduate Manager McAllister of Dartmouth gave out the following football schedule for the Dartmouth freshmen next Fall. Oct. 4, Exeter at Exeter; Oct. 11, Cushing at Hanover; Oct. 18, Worcester at Worcester; Oct. 25, Andover at Hanover; Nov. 1, Deam at Franklin; Nov. 8, Syracuse at Hanover.

YALE'S CHANCES GOOD.

Ells May Capture Intercollegiate Swimming In This Week's Meets.

The coming week will bring to an end the championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, which has been the most interesting in the annals of water sports. Three meets are scheduled to take place during the next few days. On Wednesday Yale and Pennsylvania try conclusions at New Haven; on Friday Princeton and Pennsylvania clash at Princeton, and on Saturday Columbia and City College of New York face one anotner in this city for the last dual meet of the year.

The present standing of the league teams is as follows:

SWIMMING.

College.	Meets.	Won.	Lost.
Yale	3	3	0
Princeton	3	2	1
Pennsylvania	3	2	1
Columbia	3	0	2
College City of New York	3	0	3

WATER POLO.

College.	Games.	Won	Lost.
Princeton	3	3	0
Yale	3	2	1
Pennsylvania	3	2	1
Columbia	3	0	2
College City of New York	3	0	3

The swimming title is generally conceded to Yale. The time made by the New Haven swimmers in the relay contests and in the 50 and 100 yard events have not been equaled by any of the other teams, and the form displayed against Princeton's fancy divers by McAleenan and Wilson should unquestionably give them victory over the Pennsylvania pair, Jamieson and Coons.

The water polo pennant, until quite recently supposed to be all but won by Princeton, now appears to hang between the Tigers and Pennsylvania. The victory of Yale over the Quakers is somewhat misleading. Capt. Bacharac was away at the time the game was played, and his absence greatly weakened the Quaker sextet. With him in the line-up, however, Pennsylvania defeated the strong Columbia team by a score of 3 goals to 0, while the locals held down the Princeton aggregation to 7 goals to 3. Experts still like Princeton's chances best, but admit that the odds are about even. The loss of Cleveland and Low by the Tigers has disorganized their backfield. The individual championships of the association will be competed for separately at Princeton on March 8.

STACK FINISHES IN FRONT.

Bronx Church House Harrier Wins Bradhurst Road Run.

John Stack, a member of the Bronx Church House, won the invitation cross-country run of the Bradhurst Field Club over a four-mile course yesterday afternoon. While Stack's time for the distance was good, considering the weather conditions, it was more than two minutes back of the course record of 19:58, held by his team-mate, Harry Smith. Stack covered the approximately four-mile course in 22:21 and was three seconds ahead of H. Honahan, who was running unattached. Despite the chill wind that swept through the streets, a pack of thirty-six athletes started from the clubhouse, and all but one completed the entire distance. This runner was overcome by the cold and was picked up by the automobile that followed the harriers.

At the start J. F. O'Connor, unattached, took the lead and set the pace for more than two miles, when W. Tezor, also unattached, assumed the leading position. Stack and Honahan made their bid when the three-quarter mark was reached, and in the homestretch, down Seventh Avenue, they drew away from the field.

The order of finish was:

J. Stack, Bronx Church House; H. Honahan, unattached; J. F. O'Connor, unattached; A. B. Dickerson, Glencoe A. C.; W. Tezor, unattached; J. Hopkins, St. Bartholomew A. C.; Joe McGill, Putnam A. C.; F. Kieley, Morningside A. C.; L. Heydet, St. Bartholomew; F. Forey, Xavier A. A.; J. Lyanskey, Dominican Lyceum; J. Gaddi, St. Bartholomew A. C.; L. Feinberg, unattached; J. Bova, St. Bartholomew A. C.; M. J. Beaudine, Bronx Church House; W. Jordan, West Harlem A. C.

MASTERSON LEADS FIELD.

Former Mohawk Star Wins Morningside A. C. Run.

Frank Masterson, former three-mile metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union champion, easily captured the weekly three and three-quarter mile run of the Morningside A. C. yesterday from a good field. Masterson, who ran unattached, formerly represented the Mohawk A. C., but, when his year has expired he will compete under the Morningside A. C. colors. The race was too one-sided to be of real competitive interest. Masterson set the pace from the start, attended by T. Harris of the Trojan A. C. and William Gover of the home club. Masterson kept in front the entire distance and won by several hundred yards. Harris and Gover made an interesting fight for second place, the former getting away from Gover in the last quarter.

In preparation for the five-mile handicap run to be held by the Morningside A. C. April 5 a special invitation five-mile road race will be substituted for the shorter event next Sunday. All registered members of the A. A. U. are invited. The order of finish:

Frank Masterson, unattached; T. Harris, Trojan A. C.; Bill Gover, Morningside A. C.; F. Donald, Trojan A. C.; H. Bergman, Morningside A. C.; R. Lillis, Oznam A. A.; A. Franklin, H. E. H. S.; C. Reno, Italian-American A. C.; J. Flynn, unattached; H. Morrel, unattached; E. McDonald, Boys' Club; S. Thorner, H. E. H. S.; G. Sokolower, unattached; G. Bonnera, Morningside A. C.; L. Lipshitz, Talcom A. C.; N. Lorenza, unattached, and W. Boylan, Hillside A. A.

Mann Wins Road Race.

Benny Mann, formerly a one-mile walking champion of this district, was the winner yesterday of the regularly scheduled road run of the Glencoe A. C., held over the club's course in the upper part of the city. There was not a moment of the event in which Mann did not hold the winning hand, with the result that the race was never in doubt. He permitted a clubmate, G. Mazucca, to sprint home with him, with the latter being five yards to the bad at the end. The finish:

Benny Mann, Glencoe A. C.; G. Mazucca, Glencoe A. C.; H. Greenbaum, Glencoe A. C.; Frank Wheeler, Glencoe A. C.; M. Redlich, Glencoe A. C.; W. Moselek, Glencoe A. C.; H. Vigdor, Glencoe A. C.; D. Snow, Harlem A. C.; E. Schwab, Olympic A. C.; H. Cohan, unattached; H. Stultz, Eighth Regiment; B. Smith, Cardinal A. C.; P. Kline, Glencoe A. C.; M. Friedman, Park A. A., and H. Tiger, unattached.

Long Island Runner Leads.

Jim Plant of the Long Island A. C. won the weekly run of the Pennant A. C. yesterday. His time was 26 minutes. J. Flatley and R. Brandt, both of the St. Anselm's A. C., were in second and third positions. The order of finish:

Jim Plant, Long Island A. C.; J. Flatley, S. Anselm's A. C.; R. Brandt, St. Anselm's A. C.; R. Sehring, Mott Haven A. C.; F. Griswold, Pennant A. C.; A. Cannarsa, unattached; G. Kingston, Pennant A. C.; W. Boak, unattached; T. Kane, Pennant A. C.; L. Kahn, Pennant A. C.; J. A. Hughes, Oznam Association; J. Kraus, Pennant A. C.; J. Dolan, unattached; J. Holtz, Pennant A. C.; J. Cerrino, Italian-American G. A.

Former Glencoe Man Wins.

George Brown, formerly of the Glencoe A. C., now running unattached, won the weekly run of the Bronxdale A. C. yesterday. Hubert Milligan of the home club pushed him hard until one-half mile from home, when Brown went to the front and won by 75 yards. The summary: G. Brown, unattached, time, 22:18; A. Milligan, Bronxdale; B. Clarke, Bronx Church House; J. Ostendorf, Bronx Church House; J. Shay, Glencoe C.; H. Duran, Bronxdale; A. Kuhn, unattached; C. J. Clark, Twenty-second Regiment A. A.; F. Raquet, Bronxdale A. C.; A. Monett, Bronxdale A. C.

Paulist A. C. Road Run.

The weekly road run of the Paulist A. C. yesterday resulted in another victory for F. Hulsebosch of the home club. Hulsebosch took the lead from the start and was never headed, in spite of the strong wind very good time was made. The first ten to finish were as follows: F. Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C., time, 23:43; J. O'Mara, unattached; J. Logue, Paulist A. C.; S. Richmond, unattached; F. O'Brien, St. Vincent Ferrer; D. Monaco, Oznam Association; P. Dunne, Paulist A. C.; W. Walsh, Hecker A. C.; D. Brenner, unattached; J. Lyons, Paulist A. C.

Nye Wins Special Prize.

H. Nye of the Mohawk A. C. crossed the line a winner yesterday in the road run held by the Sheridan A. C. in the fast time of 21:15, breaking the former course record, held by himself. By breaking the record Nye was awarded the plaque donated by William Meyers of the Sheridan A. C. The first ten men to finish: H. Nye, Mohawk A. C.; J. Manning, Morningside A. C.; S. Silverstein, Sheridan A. C.; C. Peres, Sheridan A. C.; H. Jacobson, Irish-American A. C.; D. O'Toole, Mohawk A. C.; B. Cooper, Sheridan A. C.; M. Greenberg, Reliance S. A. C.; R. Jacobson, Sheridan A. C.; S. Finkel, Winchester A. C.

TRACK MANAGERS TO HOLD MEETING

Question of Horse Racing May Be Decided This Week—Outlook Considered Good.

Managere of the various metropolitan race tracks are expected to hold a meeting some time this week to decide whether the recent decision of the Appellate Division in the Paul Shane bookmaking case opens the way to arrange scheduled race meetings for this year. The interpretation of the law as it applies to the Shane decision has been submitted to the legal advisers of the tracks and the result of the conference will depend upon the views of the lawyers. These are expected this week and a meeting will determine the stand to be taken by the track managers.

With the Directors' Liability law nullified, track managers feel that the real bar to racing has been removed, and a favorable opinion is expected from the lawyers. In this event meets will be scheduled by the Westchester Racing Association at Belmont Park, Brooklyn Jockey Club at Gravesend, Coney Island Jockey Club at Sheepshead Bay, Metropolitan Jockey Club at Jamaica, Queen's County Jockey Club at Aqueduct, Empire City Racing Association at Yonkers, and the Saratoga Association at Saratoga Springs. It is doubtful whether the Brighton Beach Racing Association would go to the expense of putting the track at Brighton Beach in shape for a meeting.

John J. Graham, who argued the Shane appeal before the Appellate Division, believes that racing can be resumed without any fear of prosecution by the directors of the racing associations, and points to the successful meeting last Fall under the auspices of the United Hunts Association and Piping Rock Club as evidence of the popularity of the sport. In discussing the Paul Shane case and prospects for the sport yesterday, he said:

"While the decision of the Shane case was very gratifying to me, my only interest was to have my client's discharge from custody affirmed by the Appellate Division. After Shane had been arraigned before Judge Gittins he retained me to defend him, and as soon as I finished my investigations I was of the opinion that the facts alleged did not constitute a crime. I at once obtained a writ of habeas corpus. Justice Scudder, after a very careful examination of the matter, directed Shane's discharge from custody, writing a long opinion, including all the leading opinions in this State on the subject of bookmaking. The unanimous affirmance by the Appellate Division of Justice Scudder's decision shows that his action in granting the writ was correct.

"Whether any appeal will be taken to the Court of Appeals is a question I cannot answer at the present time. That is for Mr. Wysong, the District Attorney of Nassau County, to decide. He has fought the case hard before Justice Scudder, and again in the Appellate Division. An extremely able argument was presented for the prosecution, both by the District Attorney and his assistant, Mr. McCarthy.

"In view of the fact that the matter was decided below by Justice Scudder and now has been unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division without written opinion, I would not be surprised if no further appeal were taken.

"What effect this decision will have on the future of racing is a question I don't feel capable of discussing. The only interest which I represented in this case was that of Paul Shane. Even without this decision, I would not have been surprised to have seen some of the largest tracks holding meetings this Spring. The great success which attended the amateur meetings last year shows conclusively that there is a strong demand for high-class sport, even though betting is absolutely prohibited, as was done at these meetings."

Hoppe Practicing for Morningstar.

Willie Hoppe will begin his practice, in preparation for his match for the world's championship at 18.1 balk-line billiards against Ora Morningstar, in Pittsburgh on March 10, at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, this afternoon. He will spend two hours in practice, and to-night at the same rooms he will play an exhibition game with L. L. Strauss, an amateur, for 400 points. Hoppe will practice at the rooms every afternoon and play exhibition games with amateurs on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights of each week until his match with Morningstar. The management especially invites women to witness Hoppe's performances.

Voteretsas Wins Road Run.

Val Voteretsas of the Greek-American A. C. won the weekly road run of the St. Anselm's A. C. yesterday, finishing 150 yards ahead of Frank Ruggerio of Bronx Church House. Harold Darby of the home club finished third. The order of finish was:

V. Voteretsas, Greek-American A. C.; F. Ruggiero, Bronx Church House; H. Darby, St. Anselm's A. C.; E. Reilly, Holy Cross Lyceum; S. Lenton, St. Anselm's A. C.; E. Rank, Holy Cross Lyceum; R. Newport, St. Anselm's A. C.; M. Rosen, M. V. Y. M. H. A.; T. Hart, unattached; E. Tuott, Glenco A. C.; S. Minkoff, unattached; E. McNulty, Holy Cross Lyceum; J. Flynn, unattached; W. Hannon, St. Anselm's A. C.; W. Koch, St. Anselm's A. C.; J. Primoshic, St. Anselm's A. C.

Joint High School Athletic Meet.

The joint athletic meet of the Boys' High School and the Brooklyn Evening High School for men will be held at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, on Saturday night, March 8, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. A special feature of the games will be the P. S. A. L. High schools relay championships, in which all the high schools of the city will be represented. There will be twelve events in the high school games and fifteen events for the evening high school athletes.

Fordham Prep's Baseball Schedule.

The baseball team of Fordham Preparatory School has arranged a schedule of twenty-three games for the coming season. Lawrence Walsh, a brother of Ed Walsh, a well-known Fordham athlete a few seasons ago, is Captain of the team. The schedule is as follows:

April 2, Yonkers High School; 3, Morris High School; 5, Dickinson High School; 9, Webb Academy; 10, St. Peter's College; 12, Eastern District High School; 16, De La Salle Institute; 19, Paterson High School; 23, New Rochelle High School; 26, Stamford High School at Stamford, Conn., and 30, White Plains High School.

May 1, New York Military Academy at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson; 3, St. Peter's College at Jersey City; 7, High School of Commerce; 8, Cathedral College; 10, Concordia; 14, St. Francis College; 21, Erasmus Hall High School at Brooklyn; 24, Mamaroneck High School; 28, St. John's College Preparatory, and 30, Manhattan College Preparatory.

June 4, St. Francis College at Brooklyn, and 7, Bayonne High School.

New Links at Ridgewood, N. J.

The Ridgewood Country Club of Ridgewood, N. J., has been able to keep its workmen busy on the new eighteen-hole golf course on the slopes of Wagaraw Hill on account of the open Winter, and nine holes have been completed, and work is rapidly advancing on the remainder. It is expected that the links will be ready for use before Summer. Foundations for the buildings were laid last Fall, and all through the Winter mechanics have been at work on the structures. The club house is located on a hill, from which a view of the entire course may be obtained. Residents in Ridgewood financed the club. The membership list contains the names of many New Yorkers. Last year the members used their old course north of the town, but real estate developments, together with the fact that nine holes were not sufficient for the membership, led the progressives to start a movement which resulted in the new course and club house.

Notes of the Golfers.

A novel teeing ground has been built at the tenth hole at the Shawnee Country Club and is an achievement of which the club officials are rather proud. The tee is about 90 feet long and extends across the course diagonally. It has been fashioned into the side of a ridge and gives a natural appearance. Out in front there is a diagonal mound extending almost at right angles from the teeing ground and half way across the course. Thus the removal of the disks on the tee varies the distance to the hazard from 180 to 200 yards. A cautious player who elects to go round the hazard makes his second shot correspondingly difficult for there is a trap guarding the green on the right which calls for a shoot of delicacy and accuracy when approached from the right. On the other hand, the golfer who has nerve enough to attempt the diagonal hazard also simplifies his second shot. The Binnikill River runs to the left of the hole, so that to overapproach the green is to court disaster.

FERGUSON BEST SHOT.

Takes First Honors In Weekly Shoot of Larchmont Yacht Club.

With a strong northerly wind sending the clay birds at erratic angles, and snow squalls at times clouding their vision, the trap shooters of the Larchmont Yacht Club did creditable work yesterday in their regular weekly shoot. Full scores were returned in all but two of the eight matches decided, and several shoot offs were required to determine the winners.

Of the seventeen men who faced the traps in most of the contests, W. E. Ferguson won the most prizes. With a handicap of 17 and a total score of 97 out of the possible 100, he captured the handicap trophy in the 100 target match. He also won the special trophy at twenty-five targets, and the Take Home prize with a full score of 25. He also tied with W. J. Elias in the shoot for the Accumulation Cup with a full score of 25.

Both the Monthly Cup and the Visitors' Trophy were won by R. Jones after shoot-offs, the competition being keen during the snow squalls. The second Take Home trophy at twenty-five targets went to A. L. Arthur with a score of 24, and the scratch contest at 150 targets was won by R. L. Spotts, who returned a card of 128. A. Brown, who is not a member, broke 132.

The undecided matches of Saturday were shot off yesterday. They resulted in A. L. Arthur winning the Accumulation Cup after a shoot-off, and Hinds winning the 100 "bird" handicap match of the afternoon for a special cup.

STANDING TO TRAIN SOUTAR.

Quaker Racquet "Pro" to Play Williams for World's Title.

In view of the splendid showing made by Jack Soutar in his exhibition match against George Standing at the Racquet Club last Saturday the interest in the match between Soutar and Charles Williams for the world's professional racquet championship and $5,000 has been increased among the followers of the game in this city, and many predict that Soutar will bring the title to this country.

Members of the Philadelphia Racquet Club will defray the cost of Soutar's trip abroad, in addition to putting up $2,500 as stake money and covering the preliminary expenses of the Quaker professional. George Standing will play a series of exhibition matches with Soutar on the Philadelphia court, and the Philadelphian will also add to his preparations by playing matches on outside courts, the first being with Jack Mullins at Pittsburgh.

The match between Soutar and Williams will be a series of seven games in England and a like number in America. The first series will be played at Queen's Club, London, April 7, and the return series at Philadelphia on May 24. Soutar will leave for England on the Oceanic on March 5. The Philadelphia Racquet Club representative at the London series will be John R. Fell, whose horse is entered in the English Grand National Steeplechase. Should the fourteen games result in an even number of victories for each player the total number of aces will decide the match. One referee, two judges, and one marker will be used in each series.

Standing will visit Philadelphia three times a week to train Soutar, while on the other days the Philadelphia professional will play against George H. Brooke, Wilson Potter, W. H. T. Hahn, and other good amateurs.

This will be the first international professional racquet match played in many years. George Standing played Peter Latham of England, Charles Williams, the present champion, and Ferdinand Garcin of France, but the title was never at stake in these matches.

INTERCITY TRAP SHOOTING.

New York and Philadelphia Gunners to Compete at Sportsmen's Show.

Trap shooters of Philadelphia and New York City are looking forward to the twentieth annual intercity team trap shooting contest between gunners of the Philadelphia Trap Shooting League, and trap shooters representing Greater New York, which will be contested on the evening of Monday, March 3, during the Sportsmen's show which will open next Thursday at Madison Square Garden. Philadelphia won last year by a margin of two targets.

The Philadelphia Committee of Three is empowered to pick the team, and up to date has a field of more than six gunners, including two of last year's performers—A. B. Richardson, who finished with the top score at 98-100, and William Foord, with 94-100. The gunners will shoot at 50 targets in a preliminary event, those breaking 46 out of 50 qualifying for the semi-final.

The Quaker City shooter, Harry Kahler, who shot in last year's match, will not compete this year, and the New York Trap Shooters are encouraged thereby and grimly determined to even up scores by winning this match. The Philadelphia games are:

Highland Gun Club—J. F. Meehan, George F. McCarty, P. G. Perry, Thomas Tansey, S. M. Freeman, H. L. Davis, S. S. Whites—Charles H. Newcomb, Jesse Griffiths, S. Cantrell, William Severn, S. L. Sithcbotham, H. Powers, H. B. Cook, Fred Plum, H. Howard, J. Fontaine, Dr. Hutton, H. P. Wilson, W. P. Smith, W. H. Matthews, E. G. Ford, C. Hand, Meadow Springs—Harry Buckwalter, J. Ritter, Harry Sloan, H. Wiley Du Pont of Wilmington—T. Doremus, W. Foord, J. McHugh, A. B. Richardson, J. Minnick. Camden—Frank J. Hineline, R Springer, E. Cordery, E. Platt, F. Fleming. Clearview—Harry Fisher, S. V. Oliver, Elwood. Glen Willow—William Clegg.

BEIHOFF AND MEYER TIED.

Share Honors in Chess Tournament for State Title.

George J. Beihoff and Leonard B. Meyer, both members of the Manhattan Chess Club, carried off the honors in the championship tournament of the New York State Chess Association, which was concluded at the rooms of that club yesterday. The two finished with scores of 3½ points each in four rounds, and therefore divided the first and second prizes.

Beihoff went into the final round with a clean score of 3 points, while Meyer had only 2½. The latter, however, succeeded in winning from Louis Tolins, former Cornell 'Varsity player, whereas Beihoff had to be content with a draw against Roy T. Black, also an ex-champion at Cornell. As Beihoff will leave on a trip next Thursday, it was agreed between them not to play off for the title.

James Liebling and M. I. Franklin of the Manhattan Chess Club captured the honors in the general tournament, both going through the four rounds with clean scores, neither drawing or losing a game.

W. M. Parker Mitchell, erstwhile Harvard chess Captain, was the winner of third prize, S. H. Childs of the Columbia 'Varsity team shared the fourth, fifth, and sixth prizes with M. Hago and S. Wintner.

Oarsmen Play Handball.

The results of yesterday's games in the Harlem Navy Handball League's tournament effected no change in the relative positions of the clubs. Union took six games from Nassau on the Union court, thereby maintaining their lead in the tournament. The Metropolitan-Nonpareil series resulted in a clean sweep for the Metropolitan. The Lone Star-Hudson games were the most evenly contested games of the day, Lone Star winning five of the six played. Next Sunday the Metropolitan will meet the Union on the latter's court in what will probably be the deciding series of the tournament. The scores:

Nassau—Holmes and Southard, 0—3; Kohler and Conkling, 3—3; Stivers and Borchers, 7—20.

Union—Lyons and Kirby, 21—21; Ryan and Berry, 21—21; Britz and Hayden, 21—21.

Metropolitan—Walsh and Metz, 21—21; Quinn and Hines, 21—21; Murphy and Hart, 21—21.

Nonpareil—Schwartz and Palmer, 14—9; Kennaugh and Coughlin, 0—10; Pacini and Utley, 15—11.

Lone Star—Peyser and Seixas, 21—21; Lilienthal and Lichtenstadter, 16—21; Ablowich and Schwab, 21—21.

Hudson—J. Hessler and De Witt, 16—16; Kurtz and Lee, 21—15; Cunneen and G Kunz, Jr., 19—9.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Union	41	7	Nonpareil	14	34
Metropolitan	39	9	Nassau	10	38
Lone Star	30	18	Hudson	10	38

Marshall Ties Capablanca.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Two adjourned games in the Cuban chess tournament were played off to-day, Jaffe winning from Chajes and Kupchik drawing with Marshall. Marshall thereby tied Capablanca for first place, each having a score of 4 to 3.

HEAVYWEIGHTS AT TWO BOXING CLUBS

Big Fellows Feature Best Cards of Week—McFarland Due Here Wednesday.

With the postponement of the Empire Athletic Club all-star show, scheduled for next Friday night, until Wednesday, March 5, the present week offers little of unusual importance in the boxing line. All the clubs will be busy with the exception of the Empire Athletic Club and the Garden Athletic Club, but neither champions nor near-champions are on the cards to perform. The tryout of some ambitious heavyweights at two clubs comprises the most interesting part of the week's bill.

The Fairmont Athletic Club will get into the running again this week with a show Wednesday night, in which the big fellows will feature. The main bout will be between Jim Coffey, the Dublin Giant, who is achieving quite a reputation as a knockerout, and Jack McFarland, who has had considerable experience in the heavyweight division. Ned Carpenter and Arthur Pelkey failed to last two rounds against the hard-hitting Irishman during the past two weeks, and he is now being hailed as a second Fitzsimmons because of his great punching ability. The semi-final of this show will be a ten-round bout between Arthur Nelson of Chicago, who has won four successive bouts since coming to New York, and George Rodel, the South African heavyweight. Rodel has had considerable experience in South Africa and England, having fought such men as Sam Langford and Bombardier Wells. He is now trying to get a return bout with Wells, and will endeavor to prove his right to a match by defeating Nelson.

On Thursday night heavyweights will again hold the centre of attention at the Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club. The main event will bring together Arthur Pelkey of Chicopee and Fred McKay, the Canadian Giant, both of whom weigh in the neighborhood of 200 pounds. The ten-round semi-final will show Al McCluskey, who was a sparring partner of Al Palzer, and Jack Alton, who claims the heavyweight championship of the United States Navy. The usual number of shorter bouts will be put on before the long events.

At the Olympic A. C. of Harlem tonight Tommy Houck of Philadelphia, who has been out of the ring almost two months because of an injured hand, will oppose Kid Ghetto of the east side in the main event of ten rounds.

The New Polo A. A. of Harlem will put on its usual show Friday night, and the usual week-end stags will be put on at the Sharkey and Fairmont Clubs on Saturday night.

No amateur boxing is scheduled for the week in Greater New York, but the New Jersey State championships will be held Saturday night at Newark.

Packey McFarland has notified Manager Billy Gibson of the Garden A. C. that he will arrive in this city Wednesday to finish training for his ten-round bout with Jack Britton, which will be staged at Madison Square Garden on Friday night of next week. On his arrival here Packey will post a forfeit of $1,000 as a guarantee for weight and appearance for this bout. He will do his final training at Dan Hawkins's roadhouse. McFarland is in good trim now, as he has been boxing steadily for the last two weeks.

Jack Britton will settle down to active training for the McFarland bout this week also, probably at a training camp in New Jersey. Dan Morgan, manager of Britton, is expected to arrive in this city on Thursday, and he will immediately post Britton's forfeit. The conditions of the bout are that each man will weigh 135 pounds at 3 o'clock. Manager Gibson has received assurance from the State Athletic Commission that Billy Joh will be assigned to referee the contest. He is the choice of the club and both contestants. He will also referee the bout between Gunboat Smith and Bombardier Wells at the Garden on March 14.

Young Jack O'Brien of Philadelphia, who was signed for a bout at the Empire A. C. next Friday night, will sail for Europe this week for bouts in England and France. He will be accompanied by his brother-manager, Philadelphia Jack O'Brien. The National Sporting Club has offered a fine purse for a bout between O'Brien and Freddie Welsh, holder of the English lightweight title, and he expects to engage in at least one other bout in England before leaving for France. The later country has several high-class boxers in the other divisions, but is short of good lightweight material, so O'Brien should have little difficulty in France.

Mike McGowan, manager of Joe Mooney, has come out with a long statement in which he issues an open challenge to Sam Harris, manager of Kid Williams, for a bout between Mooney and Williams. The little west sider, who is a legitimate bantamweight and often boxes below 115 pounds, has been a consistent winner during the past six months, and only last week he decisively defeated a lightweight before one of the up-State clubs. McGowan lays emphasis on the fact that Johnny Coulon has been ordered by his physician to rest for two months, and says that Williams should cease challenging the champion until he is fit to box, and take on a boy who is ready to box him at the bantamweight figure. McGowan adds that there will be no trouble getting a club to stage the bout if Harris will sign and the latter will be allowed to name his own conditions.

Johnny Dundee, the local featherweight, who is matched to box Champion Johnny Kilbane for the title in a twenty-round bout at Vernon, Cal., in April, will leave for California next Saturday. He will be accompanied by his manager, Scotty Montieth. Tickets for the pair were forwarded by Tom McCarey, who is staging the match, a few days ago. They will go by way of New Orleans, where Dundee will probably engage in a bout.

EXCITING HOCKEY RACE.

Winner In Amateur League In Doubt —Canadian Professionals Coming.

The race for first honors in the Amateur League is closer as the season nears its finish than it has been for several seasons, and three teams now have about equal chances of winning. The Irish-American A. C. was pushed down in the race last week by the Crescent seven, which went up to second place.

The Hockey Club and the Irish teams play their final round of the tournament to-night at St. Nicholas Rink, and a victory for the former will place Britton's team back in second place, tied with the Crescents, and once more in a menacing position, especially if the Crescents should be fortunate enough to beat the St. Nicholas in its game on Wednesday night.

The supreme test will come on Saturday night, when the Hockey Club and St. Nicholas play off the tie game of Jan. 28, an event which hockey enthusiasts will remember, when these two well-matched teams, after scoring two goals each in the regular periods, battled through an extra session without being able to effect a single tally, and were forced to quit because of the exhausted condition of the players.

The arrangements to play off this tie game were settled between Capts. Stanley and MacKenzie on Saturday, and so much depends upon its outcome that the very best available playing talent on both teams will be mustered into service. Fellowes-Morgan, the former Harvard player, who has been out of the game on account of illness, will be back on the St. Nicholas team, and former Capt. Bates of the Columbia team will join the Hockey Club forces along with Castleman and Britton, who have fully recovered from their injuries.

It has been definitely settled that the Canadian professional games will be played here on March 8, 10, 12, and 15, but the selection of the teams depends upon the outcome of the now pending tournament for the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the Canadian professional championship. It is certain, however, that the Ottawas will participate in the opening games against Quebec or Les Canadiens. The French team, and the winner of the opening series will play off the finals with the Wanderers of Montreal. The final will consist of two nights' play, the aggregate number of goals to count for a purse of $2,500.

SURPRISE IN SOCCER.

Clan McKenzie Eleven Defeats St. George F. C. by 5 Goals to 1.

Soccerdom received another surprise yesterday afternoon when the strong St. George F. C. went down to defeat at the hands of the Clan McKenzie eleven at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, by 5 goals to 1, in a first division championship game of the New York State League. The McKenzies, who are in seventh place in the race, were not thought to have a chance with the St. Georges, who are well up in front. The St. George contingent won the toss, and played with a strong wind at their backs, and Newman had scored the first tally.

After the restart with the wind with them the McKenzies started their assault on the Saints' net. Lee grabbed two for a starter, and Clarke again scored. Mackay brought the total up to five with a shot from midfield.

Following up their victory of last week, the Cameron F. C. annexed another yesterday, when it defeated the Critchleys in a New York State League championship fixture at Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn, by the close score of 1 goal to 0. At half time the score was even, neither team locating the other's net. After one hour's play, Welch, for the Camerons, got the ball in midfield and dribbled it well down the field and shot the lone goal that spelled victory.

Columbia Oval's hopes for the championship of the second division of the New York State League vanished yesterday afternoon, when it was defeated by the German F. C. at Columbia Oval by 3 goals to 2. The contest was bitterly fought. Mannborg secured two of the goals for the winners, whole M. Vander Weghe got the other. H. Shanholt tallied both goals for the Columbia Oval eleven.

In a championship game of the second division of the New York State League, the St. George United eleevn defeated the Anglo-Saxon team at Macombs Dam Park by 2 goals to 1. Barret in his new position on the forward line played well and scored the first point. Trimball added the other. Lang scored for the losers.

The Greenpoint Rovers, leaders of the second division of the New York State League, were scored upon for the first time on their home grounds, McCarren's Park

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THE MEXICAN CRISIS.

We need not jump at conclusions about the shocking murder of ex-President MADERO and ex-Vice President PINO SUAREZ. They were sent on their last journey, from the National Palace to the Penitentiary, in an open motor car with a guard of three officers and one private soldier. Murder has been stalking through the streets of the Mexican capital. Sentiment against FRANCISCO I. MADERO has been growing, and it is in accord with Mexican traditions to satisfy hatred by killing. Therefore we need not assume, without clear evidence, that MADERO and SUAREZ were killed by the Provisional Government's orders, that the time and place of the assassination were agreed upon, and the assassins officially appointed.

Yet that is what the whole civilized world will say without waiting for evidence, and it will be hard to make people believe that the old Santa Anna traditions have not been revived in the stricken republic and a new era of assassination inaugurated. The manner of the killing of GUSTAVO MADERO, the day after the coup d'état, measurably justifies this belief, and, if it is unjust to HUERTA, FELIX DIAZ, and BLANQUET, they will still find it hard to explain why they intrusted the safety of prisoners, both so distinguished and so reviled by a large part of the populace, to an utterly ineffective guard.

Of the men who were murdered at midnight Saturday, JOSE PINO SUAREZ had no world-wide repute. He was elected Vice President by the will of MADERO in place of Dr. FRANCISCO VASQUEZ GOMEZ, an able man but brother of the weaker, vainer EMILIO VASQUEZ GOMEZ, who proclaimed himself a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to MADERO, and has since, from his safe shelter on our side of the border, uttered a feeble cry from time to time. The choice of PINO SUAREZ for the Vice Presidency gave the impetus to anti-Maderism just as the renomination of RAMON CORRAL as the running mate of PORFIRIO DIAZ gave MADERO's revolution its impetus. It was a sad mistake. Yet PINO SUAREZ was a purely negative character, and he would have been much happier in the humbler office of Governor of Yucatan, from which MADERO called him, than he ever was at the capital.

FRANCISCO I. MADERO, however, was a man who will live in history, in spite of his obvious weakness. In his youth, as one of the humblest members of a comparatively unimportant branch of a powerful Mexican family, he inspired neither respect nor dislike. He astonished none more than his relatives when he forced himself on public attention as a severe critic of the rule of PORFIRIO DIAZ. His book, which possessed some merit as a historical survey of Mexican Government, was largely a revelation of his own visionary character, the work of an idealist who had not come in contact with stern facts. But he developed amazingly in the revolution, though he was no soldier, and the blow at the rule of DIAZ having been struck at the very moment when many thoughtful Mexicans felt that a change was necessary, all hopes were centred upon him as the reformer of his country and the upholder of the still neglected Constitution.

As President, however, he was slow in action, irresolute, and easily managed by the new crowd of politicians who flocked around him. He was able to carry out none of his projected schemes of reform. Opposition to him in Congress was continuous. The finances of the country were soon in a perilous state. He appointed large numbers of relatives to office, strangely checked all efforts to suppress the outrages of ZAPATA and his outlaws, almost at the gate of the capital, and chose his advisers with poor judgment.

On the other nand, though grave charges of cruelty and injustice, which may yet be substantiated, were made against his Administration, he presented to the world an aspect of mildness and forbearance almost unique in Mexican rulers. OROZCO, who has been one of his most potent enemies, might have died by "suicide" or accident, in the Summer of 1910, after he had defied his chief at Juarez. Military law and Mexican custom would have sanctioned the execution of BERNARDO REYES after his ineffectual uprising, and FELIX DIAZ after the Vera Cruz incident, but MADERO has gone to his account with a record for leniency which his successors evidently do not envy.

As for the effect of his death, after the excitement has subsided, it is likely to clarify the situation in Mexico and to remove some sources of danger to the present factitious peace. In other countries the murders will cause distrust of the Provisional Government and repugnance to its methods, but the killing of Mexicans by Mexicans is not a cause for foreign interference. Our countrymen will view with horror, and grief for a neighbor's shame, the recurrence of the savagery that shocked civilization when ITURBIDE was cruelly put to death. With such Mexican methods of making power secure we have no manner of sympathy, and the shallow fiction of the ley da fuga is held here in the contempt it deserves. But our National interest in the incident is concerned only with its effect on Mexican politics, and the possibility that it may increase the danger of anarchy in the much-afflicted republic.

POOR MR. PUJO.

Gov. WILSON has passed seven bills against financial trusts and other forms of vice, and Gov. SULZER has had introduced eleven bills against everything with a Wall Street "end." But Mr. PUJO meanwhile is baffled by troubles in his own house. He cannot control his own committee, and the prospect that he can produce anything which Congress will adopt is even smaller than the chance of Mr. UNTERMYER'S producing anything which Mr. PUJO can sign. Mr. PUJO "saw it first," of course, through the "specs" which Mr. UNTERMYER lent him for the purpose, and now he is sending to New York and New Jersey for copies of the State laws to perceive what they have left for the Federal lawmakers to do. The mails are under the protection of the Constitution, and the prospect seems to be good that even members of the Stock Exchange can mail letters and send telegrams after the action which Mr. PUJO may or may not be able to recommend to the House.

Mr. PUJO rather favors the idea attributed to Mr. UNTERMYER that it would be well to incorporate Clearing Houses, but his associates are bold enough to disagree with both of them. Any or all of these reports may be true or untrue, so informal or even inchoate are the proceedings in the absence of the committee's counsel. But it is positively declared that something must happen soon unless the States are to get such a lead that Congress cannot hope to be either the first or the most efficient regulator of millionaire malefactors.

Until the committeemen learn what they are to sign it would be premature to ask whether anything will or can be done with whatever is put above their names. The Pujo Committee is a subcommittee, and it is said that there is a fair prospect that the minority of the subcommittee may produce the document which the full committee would accept for their own report. Meanwhile the public might just forget the whole business, since it is unlikely that there will be any result from it except the payment of the bills for printing and franking it.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

A very liberal and extended grant of home rule for cities is made in the bill introduced last week by the party leaders of the majority in the two houses of the Legislature. Unquestionably for the larger cities it is badly needed; for the smaller cities it is, perhaps, less needed, but the swarm of petty bills to which these give rise is a nuisance and an evil for the Legislature, and thus for the people of the State. Mr. LEVY of the Assembly cites, for example, a bill just passed to enable Oneida to pay a loan of $400 at a cost to the State of four times that amount. Such a condition of things is an absurdity and a scandal.

The pending bill, it is stated by its sponsors, was drafted by the Municipal Government Association, has been studied and approved by the officers of the Citizens' Union of this city and by a number of experts, especially financial, in city administration. Its general purpose is to confer on cities at once and practically completely the powers to manage their own affairs which they now have to obtain by specific or general grant from the Legislature. It does not, and, of course, it could not lessen the powers of the Legislature permanently, for it can at any time be amended or repealed by the body that enacts it. It will, therefore, necessarily be in the nature of an experiment, if passed. But obviously, if the experiment succeeds, as we have no doubt it will to a reasonable degree, the Legislature will not wish or will not be permitted to abandon it. That the experiment should be tried is the opinion of about all who have made a disinterested study of the matter.

There are several noteworthy features in the bill that commend it. One is that it involves no present change in the charter of any city. The powers granted are intrusted to the City Governments already provided or those to be provided under existing or future methods of sanction. That city government may be and should be modified to secure the best exercise of the powers granted few will deny. Especially there should be more simplicity, more concentration, and more responsibility. But this is a separate question. It may reasonably be expected that the needed changes will more readily be made after the grant of added powers has gone into effect. These are so important and their exercise will so closely affect the interests of the voters of each city that they will attract attention, inspire vigilance, and give rise to a definite and effective public opinion.

Another fact to remember in connection with the bill is that it must be construed with reference to the requirements of the Constitution. Broad powers are conferred with reference to borrowing on the credit of cities, but the debt limit imposed by the Constitution must, of course, be observed. Discretion in the terms of the bill quite unrestricted is granted as to the civil service, appointments, promotions, removals, &c. But here again the requirement of the Constitution remains in force that all appointments shall be made for merit and fitness tested, so far as practicable, by competitive examination. There is a certain weakness possible in the absence of specific provision for the application of the merit system. But it is extremely likely that public sentiment, vitalized by the city's control over its own business, will tend strongly to insist that it should be done in a business way, and that means by the principle of the merit system. The professional politicians will oppose, but in this matter they have steadily lost influence.

The provisions of the bill with regard to incurring indebtedness, the acquirement and disposition of property, the granting of franchises and like matters seem to be carefully guarded. The principle of the referendum is adopted in a conservative form, a demand of 10 per cent. of the votes at the last general election being the condition precedent. The measure will undoubtedly give rise to much discussion, in the course of which modifications may be made. But its general principle is sound. If once the people of any city have the management of their own affairs actually in their hands, they will not easily be persuaded to abandon it to the tender mercies of the Legislature, whose members are necessarily uninformed and without adequate motive for careful and honest work.

INTEREST ON TAX MONEYS.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department finds that the Treasury's methods regarding the surplus are "crude, unbusinesslike, unprofitable, and discriminatory." The specification is that the Treasury has neglected to collect from its bank deposits $36,600,923 in interest over a term of years. But the committee does not find that the Treasury has been administered otherwise than according to law, which serves to transfer such blame as there is to those providing the rules according to which the Treasury does business.

To begin at the beginning, Congress ought not to create such a surplus as our methods provide. To say that a surplus is necessary as the only method of lessening the evil effects of our banking and currency laws is only to lay a second and greater responsibility at the doors of Congress. And the fact that the Treasury must use the surplus for this purpose dispenses it from the duty of using the surplus as a means of earning interest. If the Government had put out at interest the sums which it has held in hand against a day of need in panic it would have earned a still further total of interest of $47,610,000. But if it should earn the interest it could not relieve panics, and could not avert the regular squeeze in the money market at the crop-moving period by the mere exhibition of the funds available for this use, even though they are not used.

The committee's proposal that the Treasury surplus shall be let out to the highest bidder is as mistaken as its criticism of the Treasury's methods. In 1907 there were many localities which could and would have overbid New York for the use of the funds with which New York imported $100,000,000 of gold, and placed that gold at the use of the entire country instead of reserving it for its own needs. There is no other city in the country which conceives itself under any such responsibility, or which has the facilities for discharging such a duty. No possible payment of interest would have been any recompense for the loss of the service to the country which New York performed in those troublous days.

The committee is right in saying that there ought not to be so large a surplus. There would be no need of any if the Treasury were not under the necessity of discharging many of the functions of a central bank. The reform of the methods of laying and collecting revenue, and the establishment of a central banking reserve in the place of a Treasury reserve, are the indicated corrections. Orders that the Treasury shall collect interest on tax moneys will make matters worse instead of better. The loss of interest which the committee remarks is more than offset by considerations of which it takes no note.

GETTING TIRED OF MILITANCY.

Obviously the British Government is waking up to the need of stern measures with the violent, hysterical women who have been destroying public and private property, debasing themselves and disturbing the peace in their futile efforts to secure votes. These women do not fitly represent the woman suffragists of Great Britain. Their methods have been condemned by the serious and intelligent women who believe that their sex would be bettered by the right of suffrage. The so-called militants have been going from bad to worse, they have abandoned reason, they have aroused a storm of disapproval which must retard the movement they have tried to help.

The problem before the Government, however, is not difficult. Once the militant suffragists are treated like other offenders, there will be no more window-smashing. The imprisonment of only a few of the leaders, after trial and conviction, would solve the problem, but it must be real imprisonment, not the cheap theatrical substitute the militants have hitherto managed to secure. If the so-called "hunger strike" were really an effective device it would have been adopted long ago by criminals of a coarser type. The Government has shown itself afraid of these women, and has suffered in consequence. But with imprisonment for stated terms hereafter, with no alternative of fines, the militant crowd can soon be suppressed, and the better and abler element among the suffragists should certainly, for the sake of their cause, give their approval to any sterner measures Mr. ASQUITH'S Government may adopt.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

His Work Condemns His School.

For an answer to the question whether or not there is something the matter with our public schools, one need not go to the expense of an elaborate investigation of the school system by eminent pedagogical experts. A simpler way is to observe the products of the schools—the attainments and capacities of the boys and girls as they pass from grade to grade. Highly significant, from this point of view, is a "composition" which has come to us. Its title is "Blasted Hope," and, as nearly as type can reproduce chirography, it runs thus:

When my father was buried at St. Raymend Cemetery we rode in at the first gate, As we was going thought, we saw a large monment, With a large Angle on top, It was made of maval and sodar with with white clay it was very beautiful and it had these words on it.

Oh My Son, What thought [should be "Hopes"] has Die with thee.

The mother of that child, must have thought, that her son, would be able to take care of his father's busnes or grow up to to a lawyer them become a judge, then maybe a Governor of the State.

The parent of the child must be very rich as the moment was very large and had quit a few feet of ground around it. The ground of the cemtary is very expensive, The mounts must have cost $5000.

That was written by a boy of 17, in the B8 grade, whence his immediate promotion to high school is more than probable, since his second year there is almost ended. He is not a "defective," at least in any obvious respect. He is not a newly arrived foreigner, but native born, of parents and ancestors who all spoke English. It will be noticed that he is intelligent enough to draw logical deductions from what he sees. His physique is poor, but gives the impression that his food is ill-selected and ill-prepared rather than scanty. He is a half-orphan, his surviving parent, his mother, being respectable and industrious. As a pupil he has not been in any way troublesome, and he is something of a leader among his associates.

That his school has not done for him what it should is lamentably clear—as clear as that he is graded far too high as a result of unjustified promotions.

Dog Show "Best" Explained.

That reader of ours who wanted to know what sort of a dog would be the best companion and protector for his young child probably noted with interest that at the big show, last week, the judges awarded the prize for all-round superiority to an English bulldog. This decision, while presumably correct, would give a false impression if not interpreted with a full understanding of dog show standards and requirements. These are about as far as possible from those which determine the standing of a dog who is to live in a home as a member of a family.

Innumerable thousands of dogs that are the objects of warm affection, well earned by conduct and character, not only would fail to win prizes or honorable mention at a dog show, but they would not even be admitted to the benches. Quite vainly would their owners vaunt their wonderful intelligence, their courage, their fidelity, their gentleness. These things do not count for a single "point" in dog show estimates of merit, and all these estimable and amiable animals would be scornfully banished because they have no recorded pedigree, because they are of many breeds rather than of one—just what breeds being more or less dubious—and because in build and covering they are recklessly disregardful of the ideal and the fashionable.

Of course, at the shows there are dogs not a few that are "good" in the real as well as the arbitrary sense, but they do not need to be in order to become prize-winners. The judges pay attention to only what they can see in the ring, and for all they care a dog may have the worst and most treacherous of dispositions and be too stupid to follow his own master through a village street. Their favorites are almost always kennel-raised as well as kennel-born; in other words, they are usually without any of the precious traits which a dog can acquire only by close and constant association from birth with human associates who believe that, with dogs as with men, "handsome is that handsome does"—who are utterly indifferent to whether a dog's tail curls to left or right, whether his ears have a predetermined cock, or whether his legs are properly or improperly "feathered."

Men—or women—who breed dogs for sale simply cannot really care for dogs, and they would be the very least trustworthy of advisers for one who would value a dog for its social and mental and moral qualities.

Newspaper Science Justified.

Critics who indulge in derisive or contemptuous comment on what they call "newspaper science" are able, unfortunately, to find in newspapers not a few examples of the inadequate, the incomprehensible or the unaccurate treatment of scientific subjects. Deliberately manufactured "sensations" are printed in a few reckless papers, and even when acting with the best of intentions and with the greatest care, a newspaper may exaggerate the importance of a scientific discovery or be mistaken as to what has been really done in the field of original research.

In spite of all this, however, the interest of the press as a whole in scientific matters is intelligent and the result of it is profitable to the public. Of all scientists the doctors are most disposed to deny the right of the newspapers to meddle with what they—the doctors—consider their private affairs, and though not quite all members of the medical profession are quite indifferent to the revelation of their achievements, most of them do feel it either necessary or judicious to proclaim that newspapers should let medicine alone.

To such we would commend the reading of an article printed in THE TIMES yesterday as answer to the question—to the extent that it can now be answered—whether or not Dr. F. F. FRIEDMANN of Berlin has discovered or invented a "cure" for tuberculosis. That article is, we think, "newspaper science" at its very best, and in the domain too, where it is charged with being the worst. So simply written that the layman can understand it easily, it yet is an authoritative review of an immensely important subject, and informative even for the professional expert unless he happens to have done exactly the work done by the author of the article.

Surely nobody will be injured by this presentation of the FRIEDMANN case as it stands.

THE POINT OF VIEW

Makes Us See the Same Problems in Different Lights.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not strange, our varying characterization of human faults, frailties, and foibles (terms, in themselves, more or less synonymous) from our own peculiar points of view? Now, here is a correspondent of yours, "Pro Bono Publico," (a title suggestive of an assumption of vast personal responsibility,) urging a later dinner hour, say 7:30, as if the idea were entirely novel, whereas any one with a respectable knowledge of what is current in respectable circles should be aware, it seems, that 7:30 o'clock represents the preponderating idea with regard to the evening meal, and that the tendency is, if anything, to "put it along"—never back. And yet a comparatively well-known resident of this city, whom I invited to dine with me a few days since, at 7:30, descended upon us at 7 sharp, with no excuse that could be construed as valid. Fortunately, situated as I am, in an unpretentious apartment, I found it practicable to complete the informality, en deshabille, by settling my forehanded guest in something akin to contentment for himself and consolation for me, until the time appointed.

Then, there is another correspondent, "E. Z. Mark," in your same issue, who descants on "Borrowed Money," rather more, as it seems to me, in the spirit of the borrower than of the lender, though he represents himself as of the first afflicted. Suffice it to say in that instance, the man who is considerate enough, or credulous enough, to stand gracefully for a "touch" is, in my opinion, usually possessed of such a sense of personal gracefulness as will induce reflection rather more painful to himself than to the "loanee." In other words, if the return is not forthcoming "as per agreement," he prefers the quiet consciousness of his misapplication to a course of strenuous advertisement. I agree with "E. Z. Mark" on the need of some appropriate treatment of the habitual borrower, but let it be a soft and silent process, like the deadening snow of scorn, lest we bare ourselves to the blasts of our own revilings. But, as I say, it all depends upon the point of view, which goes to make a world of funny people.

New York, Feb. 18, 1913. J. W. E.

Washington on Profanity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please allow space for a few words from the "Great and Good" Washington on the subject of profanity, in reply to the recent declaration by Mayor Gaynor that "Gen. Washington was known to have sworn like a trooper"? The Mayor may be right, but few will believe his statement true after reading the General's own words, as follows, from "Boynton's History of West Point":

Headquarters, Moore's House,
West Point, July 29, 1779.

Many and pointed orders have been issued against that unmeaning and abominable custom of swearing, notwithstanding which, with much regret, the General observes that it prevails, if possible, more than ever; his feelings are continually wounded by the oaths and imprecations of the soldiers whenever he is in hearing of them. The name of that Being from whose bountiful goodness we are permitted to exist and enjoy the comforts of life is incessantly imprecated and profaned in a manner as wanton as it is shocking. For the sake, therefore, of religion, decency, and order, the General hopes and trusts that officers of every rank will use their influence and authority to check a vice which is as unprofitable as it is wicked and shameful. If officers would make it an unavoidable rule to reprimand, and, if that does not do, punish soldiers for offenses of this kind, it could not fail of having the desired effect. GEO. WASHINGTON.
JULIUS G. BONE.

Dunmore, Penn., Feb. 17, 1913.

Socialist Propaganda.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly permit me to offer this casual tribute to common sense. No person and no organization is to be expected to give aid and comfort to its enemies, e. g., Post Office facilities are denied to swindlers of various kinds because these gentry are enemies of the people, the owners of the Post Office.

Yet the Government permits quite freely to Socialist and Anarchist publications the use of the mails, even permitting these bitter enemies to use the mails to induce desertion from the army and the navy, and to prevent possible recruits from entering. Such a fatuous policy is surely surprising. Courtesy to the enemy! Recognition of rights to those who recognize none! And the bland Mr. Berger, recently commenting on Post Office affairs, asserts that the Government makes a profit out of it, (presumably in part at least from the carrying of Socialist papers,) when he knows very well that much of the cost of the service is made up by direct appropriations by Congress.

ROBERT P. GREEN.

New York, Feb. 15, 1913.

Spitting in the Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can it be that the police are so agitated by the recent disclosures concerning their ability to extract graft that they have forgotten to exercise some of those minor, perfectly safe, yet spectacular functions with which they enlivened the city a year or so ago?

I refer to spitting in the street. The sidewalk between the Pennsylvania Station and Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street is not only a disgusting spectacle to the eye, but must be a dangerous centre of infection during this season of Winter colds.

I notice that Mayor Gaynor has recently caused the arrest of a Flatbush citizen for sweeping up clouds of dust while his Honor was passing.

The clouds of dust in Thirty-fourth Street on any morning just now are surely more dangerous to the public health than those through which the Mayor was forced to pass.

New York, Feb. 17, 1913. G. B. B.

Sailors Not Taught to Swim?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I understand that swimming is not taught in our navy, and that a great many men aboard Uncle Sam's ships would be absolutely helpless if suddenly tossed into the water.

I also understand that many lives were lost for this reason during the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

Is it not time such agitation was started as would make this the first requirement of the sailor? INTERESTED.

Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1913.

ENGINEERS LESS NEEDED

Since Catskill, Panama, Highway, and Other Projects Near Completion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent of THE TIMES asked recently what future there is for a young man about to enter the engineering profession. I believe that conditions in and around New York City and in New York State will be very discouraging for some time to come.

The largest employers of engineers and the employers who pay the best salaries for the different grades of work and responsibility are the city and the State. The Croton Water System is complete, the present development of the Catskill Water System is nearing completion, the New York City subways are under construction, and the engineering organization is fast filling up. In the State work, the Barge Canal is 70 per cent. finished and the engineering organization is complete. It is true that $50,000,000 more will be appropriated for State highways, but the engineering organization in this department is also probably nearly complete as the work has been under way for a number of years. Outside the State we find that the Panama Canal is nearing completion and that the engineers who have been employed there are being gradually released.

With experienced engineers becoming available from the Catskill Water System, the Barge Canal, and the Panama Canal in considerable numbers and with no works of equal magnitude projected, it would appear that the average beginner in engineering work for the next few years will find competition too keen for any but slow advancement.

Owing to the stupendous engineering projects like the Panama Canal, the Catskill Water System, the Barge Canal, the subways and the State highways, the irrigation projects in the West, and the enormous extensions and improvements made by the railway systems, the conditions of the past ten years have been extremely favorable for rapid advancement and good salaries in engineering lines. Technical graduates have been snatched up on graduation and in many cases have received excellent salaries from the start. These conditions have naturally induced many young men to take up technical studies in the colleges, and others without much technical education to seek employment in engineering lines as lower grade assistants—axemen, rodmen, &c. As with most movements of this character the rush to enter the engineering profession is being overdone, and in the near future the market will be overstocked with experienced and inexperienced men. The natural consequence will be that salaries will drop and advancement will be slower than it is at present or has been for the past decade. CIVIL ENGINEER.

Peekskill, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1913.

SIGHT SINGING IN SCHOOLS.

Plan to Reduce It Called a Backward Step.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the discussion as to whether music shall be taught by rote in the first six years of the elementary schools, several important facts seem to have been overlooked.

Those who can least afford to pay for tuition will be denied instruction in music, as thousands of children leave school before the end of the sixth year.

It is easier to teach young children the problems of tune and time, which may be proved by the fact that children acquire nearly the whole language within two years after they begin to speak, while youth learns a new language with difficulty.

Sight singing has a unique place in sense-perception training. It is the only subject in the school curriculum whose direct aim is to cultivate the sense of hearing, the finest and most spiritual sense. The child is trained to discriminate minute differences in pitch, to make nice distinctions in rhythm.

KATHARINE KENNEDY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Society of the Music School Settlement wishes to protest against the abolishment of the method of singing by notation, and the consequent backward step to teaching the children in the public schools to sing by rote. This would be a serious menace to musical development in this country, DAVID MANNES,
Director Music School Settlement.

New York, Feb. 17, 1913.

THE CHILDREN'S DOG.

The Dalmatian or "Coach Dog" Is Well Recommended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On "The Dog for Children," your Adams Basin correspondent, "A Dog Lover," in recommending a pointer has struck near the mark, but I believe a centre hit can be scored with the pointer's close relative, the Dalmatian, or, as we used to know him more familiarly, the "coach dog." One of my first loves, of the many I have had in dogdom, was a Dalmatian, which, as a child's playmate, was "all to the good."

My conception of the Dalmatian is fully covered by this extract from that excellent work, "The Twentieth Century Dog," edited by Herbert Compton, this particular pronouncement being a quotation of Mrs. Boucher, a British authority on the breed:

We have used them for partridge shooting and found them very fair pointers, and they retrieve well. They are excellent ratters, where a large dog can move. With children they are most good-tempered and affectionate.

Our children have brought their puppy to Torquay, (where we are staying,) and the first time they bathed in the sea he was most anxious for their safety, swimming out to them and back to the sailors on the shore, and doing his best to inspire some one to rescue them. J. W. E.

New York, Feb. 22, 1913.

"RESTRAINT OF LABOR"

Just as Inimical to Society as Restraint of Trade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We hear a great deal about "restraint of trade." How about "restraint of labor?" If the one is to be dealt with by law, the other ought to be. Both are inimical to the interests of society.

Now, I have nothing against labor unions, but I am opposed to their trust-like combinations. And it is here, indeed, where the baneful influence of the unscrupulous labor leaders arises, and is the point which calls for legislative action.

I shall not elaborate my position, but merely suggest the remedy. Let any attempt to induce an organization, from the outside or the inside, to go on a "sympathetic strike" be declared illegal, and be punished. That is all.

Organizations are good things, but dangerous. The organization of society as a whole alone should be supreme.

GABRIEL WEIS.

New York, Feb. 16, 1913.

A Landlord's Hardship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I own (?) a building in Flatbush—store and two flats over it. I rented the first flat to an elderly couple. Two months later my tenant on the top flat gave it up because the elderly couple had taken home their consumptive son and his wife. The infected family refused to move. I tried to get them out by legal measures, and my lawyer told me I couldn't. My doctor told me the patient might die any day. "Any day" has become six weeks, and this means a loss of rent for two months from both flats. Meanwhile I must pay interest on the mortgage, land tax, (still unpaid and interest accruing since last November,) and water tax, since the Board of Health will not permit me to shut off the water supply. I do not wish to seem heartless, but must my house be changed into a private tuberculosis hospital? JUSTICE.

New York, Feb. 20, 1913.

"GOETHALS GATEWAY."

The Cut Through the Isthmian Backbone Might Be Renamed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Changes of important names made on the Isthmus of Panama indicate how easily and reasonably the name Culebra Cut may be changed to Goethals Gateway.

The City of Colon was known for years as Aspinwall. All during the days of the rush to California for gold Aspinwall, the Atlantic port where thousands of travelers began their trip across the Ishmus, was almost as well known as the Culebra Cut is to-day. The Colombian people, however, did not like the name of the Yankee railroad builder, and Aspinwall was changed by law to Colon. Few now even know that is was called Aspinwall.

The Pacific terminal of the canal during the days of the French and for several years after the Americans took charge of the work was called La Boca. Mr. Taft, about three years ago, ordered that La Boca be changed to Balboa. Rarely now, if at all, is the word La Boca heard.

During the California rush and the French work, about the most well-known point on what is now the Canal Zone was "Monkey Hill," a cemetery near Colon. United States and foreign soldiers and sailors, railroad builders and canal makers and not a few men of note in their day are buried there. In Isthmian song and fable "Monkey Hill" is mentioned most frequently. About 1905 or 1906, the American canal authorities, by an order, changed "Monkey Hill" to Mount Hope. Now every one knows the new name and the old one is read or seen only in old books.

THE TIMES is entirely right in saying "the great cut through the continental backbone deserves a bigger and better name than Culebra." In this part of the world, the word Culebra is indeed as insignificant and as commonplace as the name La Boca that Mr. Taft abolished from the canal by a pen stroke. Remembering then that the names of both terminals have been changed, the one by law and the other by the more simple method of executive order, and remembering also that the name of De Lesseps has been given to one of the two largest forts on the canal, I unhesitatingly express the belief that if THE TIMES will bring the facts I have cited to the attention of the President, Mr. Taft will find it as possible and appropriate by executive order to honor Col. Goethals as he has honored Balboa and De Lesseps.

None of the Colonel's associates would object to this honor. As military men they know that all great armies and all great wars are remembered by the names of the successful and popular leaders. This recognition of the work of Col. Goethals as the leader of the canal army would be a pleasure to all the men who have constituted that army. The compliment to them that it would convey should outweigh the objection, or the possible objection, that the Colonel is still alive. The fact that there can never be any other builder of the Panama Canal shows how conclusively this honor is appropriate for the Colonel, and how appropriately his name should be at this naturally monumental part of the canal. I feel sure that there is no member of Congress who will object to this honor for the Colonel. If Mr. Taft will therefore make this change by executive order, as he did the change at La Boca, he will, at no cost to the Government, give the leader of the canal army an honor that he deserves; an honor that can be given to no other man, an honor from which nothing can be taken, one to which nothing can be added but the gratitude of future ages.

HAMILTON FOLEY.

Ancon, Canal Zone, Feb. 12, 1913.

MISPLACED AFFECTION.

Extravagant Love of Dogs Condemned by Plutarch.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While reading the letter in THE TIMES from Frances M. Daumont regarding the pitiful and absurd sight of dogs being pulled up and down Fifth Avenue on a leash, I was reminded of the following paragraph from Plutarch:

Caesar once, seeing some wealthy strangers at Rome carrying up and down with them in their arms and bosoms young puppy dogs and monkeys, embracing and making much of them, took occasion, not unnaturally, to ask whether the women in their country were not used to bearing children; by that Princelike reprimand gravely reflecting upon persons who spend and lavish upon brute beasts that affection which nature has implanted in us to be bestowed upon those of our own kind. For, as that color is most suitable to the eye whose freshness and pleasantness stimulate and strengthen the sight, so a man ought to apply his intellectual perception to such objects as, with the sense of delight, call it forth and allure it to its own proper good and advantage.

Thus Plutarch, to whose judgment one would not go far wrong in submitting all sorts of questions even in this twentieth century.

MARY PARKINSON.

Dalton, Mass., Feb. 17, 1913.

Passengers Reading The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While riding in one of the Madison Avenue cars with fifteen other passengers I noticed that twelve of them were reading THE NEW YORK TIMES. I hope that in time your newspaper will reach all classes of readers, because papers like THE TIMES can lead the people intelligently. The price of one cent is a blessing to buy a paper of your roble standard.

H. A. HOCHMANN.

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 21, 1913.

A MAN OF HONOR.

Said a Mexican hidalgo of very high degree,
I'm a man of stainless chivalry, as all the world can see.
I never, never deviate from honor's shining track.
To spare opponents' feelings, I just shoot 'em in the back.
But I make the proud assertion, and discredit it who can,
I'm romantically chivalrous, an honorable man.

When enemies surrender, quick I clap 'em into jail
With a most engaging bow, for in politeness I'm a whale.
And whene'er the jail gets crowded, I let all the prisoners flee—
That is, just as far as my rurales or my sharpshooters can see.
I'm a stickler for punctillo, for chivalry a fan—
A super-hyper-honorable Mexicano man.

When they talk of intervention, I remonstrate with a smile.
Though I answer them evasively, I have ne'er a thought of guile.
Though the blood of pigs of gringoes fills the plaza like a lake,
I tell my neighbor President it's all one grand mistake.
I have been misapprehended since the universe began,
I'm a chivalrous and honor-loving Mexicano man.

FREDERICK COURTENAY BARBER.

SYNDICATE TO ENTER PICTURE PLAY FIELD

The Agreement Between Klaw & Erlanger and Shuberts Releases Theatres for This Use.

HITS TO BE PRESENTED

Lines Up the Big Theatrical Managers Against the Largest Moving Picture Producers.

What appears to be one of the biggest moving picture operations ever contemplated in this country is hinted at in plans which are said to be nearing completion, by which Klaw & Erlanger, hitherto uidentified with that branch of the amusement industry, will be at the head of an organization formed to present successful plays in moving-picture form.

The plan as outlined will serve to answer the question of what will become of the theatres in the various cities where Klaw & Erlanger and the Shuberts have agreed to make mutual concessions in booking arrangements. It has been a matter of common knowledge for a long time that the theatrical business was being overdone, and that the building of theatres and the producing of plays had reached such an excessive point that the profits of both the large theatrical firms and of the smaller theatre owners and producers were being seriously depleted. It will be recalled that a tentative plan, looking to the elimination of certain theatres in various cities, was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and after frequent denials by both sides was subsequently confirmed in a statement issued by Klaw & Erlanger. Then headway began asking the question: What is to be done with those theatres controlled by Klaw & Erlanger and the Shuberts, but which are not to be used for the regular theatrical attractions?

The scheme as now outlined and for which, it is said, corporation papers with a list of Directors have already been filed in Albany, provides the answer to the question. It involves the presentation in moving picture form of the biggest dramatic hits of the last five or ten years for most of which the organizers of the company are said to have already secured the moving-picture rights. The theatres will be devoted exclusively to this form of entertainment and it is believed that such plays presented in picture form will attract a clientele entirely different from that upon which the managers depend for patronage in their other houses.

Thus, instead of competing with themselves by paralleling their dramatic attractions and musical comedies, they will be entering into competition with the moving-picture people who represent an entirely different element in the amusement world. So with peace looming up on one side it appears altogether likely that a new war will be developed with the various established "movie" concerns like the General Film Company, the Edison, the Vitagraph, and Lubin, on one side, and the newly organized concern on the other.

It is said that Daniel Frohman, who has recently staged an elaborate moving-picture version of "The Prisoner of Zenda," will be identified with the new organization. And, according to what appeared to be reliable information, Charles Frohman has consented to an arrangement whereby Miss Maude Adams's production of "Peter Pan" will be one of the first of the big novelties offered.

Abraham Erlanger, who is at present in Chicago, is said to have gone there in order to determine finally which of the Klaw & Erlanger theatres in that city shall be devoted to the moving-picture plan. According to the information received it is believed, also, that the Shuberts, thorough their associates, Messrs. Reinach and Cox, are in accord with the plan, and in cities where their theatres are eliminated as regular drama and musical comedy houses they will be used for the purposes of the stock picture company.

It is known that Charles Klein has sold the moving-picture rights to some of his successful plays lately to one of the largest of the film manufacturers. The tendency of late has been to get a standard and recognized plays on the films as well as those which originate in the studios of the manufacturers.

This new outlet for plays that have proved successful will add considerably to authors' royalties if generally available. Under the present system, a really successful play is good for a season in New York. The second season it goes on the road to the larger cities, and then its real earning power for the author is ended, for after that it is likely, unless a tremendous success, to be relegated to stock and farmed out to second-class companies. The returns from these sources are problematical. But if, at the end of its second season, the play can assume new life and be sent over the voluminous moving-picture circuit, the income from that source would be a real consideration.

GAINING BY THE TRUCE.

Lee Shubert Gives New Details of the Plan and Calls It Success.

Lee Shubert discussed yesterday for a TIMES reporter theatrical conditions and tendencies that have followed the recently announced truce between the so-called "syndicate" firms and the independents. This is the first time any member of either the Shubert or the Klaw & Erlanger firms has spoken in detail for publication.

"During the short time the new state of affairs has been in existence," said Mr. Shubert, "it has been demonstrated to everybody's satisfaction that the arrangement can work most successfully. It is now unquestionably destined to end the ruinous competition that was playing havoc in the theatrical field, a competition that was not economically sound nor for the best interests of the theatrical business. What will be left will be a natural and healthy competition that will be stimulating but not destructive."

In his discussion of the matter Mr. Shubert brought out important details of the newly arranged entente cordiale that had to hitherto been known. For instance, he said that hereafter an interchange of actors and actresses would be made between the two interests, if either had a production that made this advisable. Hitherto, of course, such a thing has not been possible, for each side regarded as one of its main assets that it had under exclusive contract one or another star that was a big drawing card, and the competition to get such stars was vigorous.

Then he said that in the future there would be no difficulty about Shubert productions being booked in the "syndicate" houses, or vice versa. The previous statements had only said that an effort would be made to arrange bookings so that the two firms would not needlessly damage each other's productions by staging two attractions of the same sort in one town at the same time, thus dividing the patronage.

"Hitherto we have tried to guess weeks ahead," he said on this point, "as to what each would book in a certain place, in order that the other might oppose it with the attraction of his that would do it the most harm. Now we know just what the other is booking, and we arrange our schedule so as to be mutually helpful, instead of harmful.

"It works out this way: 30 per cent., perhaps, of theatregoers will only attend dramatic productions, 40 per cent. will only attend musical shows, and the remainder will go to either. Under the old system, where we made a point of booking, for instance, a musical show against another musical show, we cut out 30 per cent. of the theatregoers from attending at all. The remaining 40 per cent. we divided equally between the two shows. So you can see that each attraction lost at the start at least 50 per cent. of the theatregoers for the week.

"Now, if we take care to book a musical attraction against a dramatic, each will get undivided its proportion of devotees, and the chances are good, on account of the variety, of each getting most of those who do not draw the line between musical shows and drama, into the theatre twice that week.

"Thus each of our attractions gets the best possible audiences. That will make things much better for the producer, for his piece will do better on the road. It will be better for the actors, for they will get a longer season from their engagements. And it will be better for the public, for they will get greater variety, and not be forced to choose between two plays, each of which they would like to see.

"In the future it will be possible for a Klaw & Erlanger attraction to play a Shubert theatre, and vice versa. This is important. Hitherto there have been towns where one had the only theatre, and it did not seem desirable for the other to build. That meant the place had to be skipped. Now these towns will be open to both, the people will have both our plays, and it will mean an addition to both our seasons on the road of from six to eight weeks. This will again benefit the producer and the actor, besides ourselves.

"Another point in regard to the interchange of theatres is that we may get a theatre more adapted to the nature of a particular play than we could have gotten formerly. For instance, the two Shubert theatres in Boston are very large. If we put "Fanny's First Play" or some play of the intimate type in either of them it would not do as well as it would in one of the other theatres. This point of fitting a theatre to a play is much more important than a great many people have any conception of. Many plays have been ruined simply by being put in an auditorium that was unsuited to their natures.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Fewer in Number Than Usual, but of High-Grade Quality.

There were fewer concerts yesterday than usual on Sunday. In the afternoon Eugene Ysaye, the Belgian violinist, was the soloist with the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall. He played Vivaldi's concerto in G minor, and Bruch's Scotch Fantasy, in both of which he has been heard before this season. The orchestra, under Mr. Stransky, was heard in Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, Gluck's "Alceste" overture, Dvorak's overture, "Carneval," and a Schubert-Liszt Hungarian March.

The Symphony Society concert at Aeolian Hall was a repetition of the programme of last Friday. The most important number on the programme was Sir Edward Elgar's "Enigma" variations. Elgar's march, "Pomp and Circumstance," and Gluck's overture to "Iphigénie en Aulide" were also performed. The soloists were Mme. Frances Alda and Willem Durieux, 'cellist, and a member of the orchestra.

At the Metropolitan Opera House in the evening Olive Fremstad sang some of the Scandinavian songs which she sings so well. She was also heard in Brünnhilde's prayer to Wotan, "War es so schmälich?" Leon Rothier sang an air from Verdi's "Don Carlos" and some songs, and Lambert Murphy sang the "Preislied" from "Die Meistersinger." The soloist from outside was Efrem Zimbalist, the young Russian violinist, who played Bruch's G minor concerto and three shorter pieces, including one by another famous violinist, Kreisler's "Caprice Viennoise." The orchestra was under the direction of Adolph Rothmeyer.

Green Room Club's Rehearsal.

The Green Room Club held its tenth annual dress rehearsal last night at the Weber & Fields Music Hall, and there was a large audience to witness it. Among those who appeared were George M. Cohan, William Collier, Carter De Haven, Clifton Crawford, Truly Shattuck, Frank Fogarty, Bessie Wynn, Gertrude Vanderbilt and George Moore, Grace Cameron, Victor Moore, Al Fields and Jack Lewis, Belle Story, the six Kirksmith sisters, the Althea twins, John Romano and Joe Briglio, and many others. One of the features of the entertainment was a sketch called "The Full Dress Rehearsal," by Augustin MacHugh, which enlisted the services of more than a score of the actor members of the club.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Francis Wilson will make his first appearance as a star under the management of John Cort at Nixon's Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, to-night, appearing in his own comedy, "The Spiritualist."

John G. Sparks has been engaged for the principal male part in "The American Maid," which will be produced at the Broadway Theatre next Monday night with Louise Gunning in the title role.

While Truly Shattuck is singing at the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, this week she will be seen and heard in the same songs in three New York vaudeville house, by means of the Edison kinetophone.

B. F. Keith has let contracts for the construction of his new Prospect Theatre on Eighth and Ninth Streets, just off Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. The plans call for a modern office building and a theatre seating 3,000.

Arnold Lucy, who originated the role in London which he is now playing in "Fanny's First Play," at the Comedy, will give his 780th performance as Mr. Knox at the latter theatre to-night.

Thomas Graves will be added to the cast of "The Man With Three Wives," at Weber and Field's Music Hall, to-night, in place of Leslie Kenyon, who leaves for another engagement.

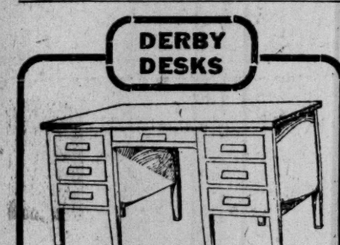
Sam Bernard will give his 100th performance in "All For the Ladies" at the Lyric Theatre to-night. There were thirty-six road performances before the piece came to New York.

Two harpists were the soloists at the Regent Theatre performances yesterday. They were Mildred Dilling, recently heard in Senor Sorentino's recital at the Plaza, and Frances Hamilton.

MUSIC NOTES.

President Taft gave Mme. Schumann-Heink a medal after she sang at the White House last Friday evening.

At Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, John Cushing is giving a series of free organ recitals on Thursday evenings at 8:15. Arthur S. Hyde, baritone, who is the organist of St. Bartholomew's Church, sings there next Thursday evening.



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COL. CRAFT DEFIANT; HIKERS IN REVOLT

Gen. Jones, with Main Body, Marches on to Baltimore, Leaving Squad Behind.

RECEPTION PLANS ARE UPSET

Gen. Jones Says That Trouble Was Due to a Misunderstanding—Main Body Goes 26 Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 23.—As a result of confusion over plans, Gen. Jones to-night is facing a mutiny in the ranks of the suffragist hikers. Footsore and weary, Col. Ida Craft of Brooklyn marched into Overlea, five miles from this city, to-night. Because of her physical condition the Colonel was miles behind the main body. Col. Craft found upon her arrival in the home of Mrs. Frank Nicholson that Gen. Jones and the main body of hikers had changed their plan and had entered this city.

Col. Craft found at Overlea Miss Elizabeth Freeman, driver of the ammunition wagon; Miss Miller, Mrs. Williams, Miss Patschilke, Miss Geist, the driver of Jerry, the donkey; Dr. Ernest Stevens of Philadelphia, who has a sprained ankle, and Miss Elizabeth Aldrich.

If Gen. Jones does not come out here to-morrow morning to lead the army into Baltimore," Col. Craft said, "I will lead it. The suffragists of Baltimore have, I understand, made all arrangements to welcome the pilgrims to-morrow. Escorts of mounted and foot police were to lead the procession from Overlea into Baltimore. Unless Gen. Jones, as commander of the army, decides to lead it, then I as second in command will march into the city at the head of the army."

The entry of Gen. Jones and the main body of the Army of the Hudson into this city to-day resembled more the retreat of the Union Army from the first battle of Bull Run than the triumphal advance of a body of women upon Washington. As a result of a mistake, part of the army is encamped at Overlea, while the main division and Gen. Jones are in good rooms in the Hotel Stafford. The women now are marching with strained nerves. The march has become a race into the largest towns, where enthusiastic crowds are ready to welcome the hikers. It is a race in which competition is so keen that there is bad feeling in the ranks. Gen. Jones, the diplomat, takes no part in the strife. She is content to plod along, accompanied by the faithful Mrs. George Wend of Albany and her young son Milton.

A band of local suffragists went out to welcome Gen. Jones and the hikers with her, and escort them into the city. The women carried small yellow streamers. Some of them met the pilgrims a mile out of town. It was late in the afternoon as Gen. Jones, her likers, and escort drew up at the Hotel Stafford.

"Here comes Gen. Jones," was the cry that went up as the General walked up to the hotel. It took a big force of police to clear a line. Gen. Jones was welcomed by Gen. William D. Gill of Gov. Goldsborough's staff. He said that the welcome was entirely unofficial. On Tuesday Gov. Goldsborough will extend the welcome of the State to the women as hikers, not as suffragists. Gen. Goldsborough is an anti-suffragist.

Overlea is much upset over the failure of Gen. Jones to call a halt at that place to-night. A feast had been prepared in anticipation of the coming of the suffragists. The community was wrought up over the attitude in regard to the suffragists of the Rev. Cyrus Cort, 75 years old, a superannuated minister. Forty years ago Dr. Cort had a dispute with Susan B. Anthony on the question of suffrage for women. Dr. Cort disagreed with her on some points, and for years has held strong opinions about woman suffrage. There was a meeting of the Overlea Civic League on Thursday, and Dr. Cort opposed welcoming the army to Overlea. He was voted down. In anticipation of the coming of the hikers to Overlea about 300 Baltimoreans went out to the village by trolley cars. It was just such a gathering as would go out to see a circus pitch its tents. The first of the party to arrive was Mrs. John Boldt, who has ever been at the head of the procession. With her was Mrs. Marie Baird, who has ridden a good part of the way. Far in the rear were Col. Craft and Dr. Stevens and Mrs. Biddle of Philadelphia. Mrs. Biddle left the hike to-night. A few of those who reached Overlea went on later as individuals to Baltimore.

Some of the arrangements made for the hikers' entertainment in this city have been cancelled at the request of Gen. Jones, with the exception of the dinner at the Hotel Stafford to-morrow night and the luncheon in the Hotel Emerson on Tuesday. The reception at the headquarters of the Just Government League at the Teacup Inn, planned by Mrs. J. W. Funck, will not be given.

Gen. Jones said to-night that the Army of the Hudson will leave Baltimore on Wednesday morning. Laurel, twenty miles away, and half way between Baltimore and Washington, will be the camping place for the night. On Thursday the hikers will reach Hyattsville. On Friday they will advance into Washington, arriving there in the afternoon.

WOMEN TO MEET THE HIKERS.

With a Band, Marching Suffragists Will Escort Gen. Jones's Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Suffrage leaders here are preparing to welcome Gen. Rosalie Jones and her army. A suffrage banquet will be held at which the "hikers" will be the guests of honor. Hundreds of suffragists are preparing to go several miles from Washington, where they will meet the army and escort it into the capital. A band, a column of marching suffragists, and a company of women on horseback and in automobiles will make up the guard of honor.

Leaders of suffragists to-day denied rumors that the suffragists intended to lead their parade on March 3 with the suffrage flag instead of the American flag. The two flags will be carried side by side at the head of the column.

Reception for Mrs. Phoebe Hearst.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. Shearn gave a reception yesterday at their home, 308 West Seventy-eighth Street, in honor of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, who recently celebrated her seventieth birthday.

"Everyman" for Children's Theatre.

A revival of the morality play, "Everyman," is scheduled as the next attraction at the Children's Theatre, atop the Century, and will have its first performance on March 10. Edith Wynne Matthison, who has been seen in the rôle before, will have the title part. Ben Greet, who staged the original production here, will have charge of the revival. The action of the piece lasts but one hour and forty minutes, and the starting time has been fixed for 4 o'clock for evening performances and 3 o'clock for matinées. The original American performances of the very old play were given in the season of 1902-03.

Alderman McGrath Dies.

Michael T. McGrath of 59 East 128th Street, a member of the Board of Aldermen, died in his home last night, after a week's illness. He was an uncle of Patrolman "Matt" McGrath, champion hammer thrower. He was born in Ireland on Sept. 10, 1862, and came to this country when he was 16 years old. A short time later he engaged in the liquor business in Harlem. He was elected to the Board of Aldermen in 1911 from the Thirty-second Aldermanic District on the Tammany ticket.

Silly Women to Match Silly Men.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 23.—"Some women are silly," said Dr. Anna Howard Shaw in addressing the Red Bank Equal Suffrage League at a meeting held in the Empire Theatre here this afternoon, "but the women have to be silly in order to match the silly men." The meeting was attended by fully 1,000 people. Mrs. Charles W. Ritter, President of the local league, presided. The Red Bank League was recently organized.

PREVIATI'S PAINTINGS HERE.

Life Work of the Great Italian Artist to be on Public View at the Catholic Club.

An exhibition of paintings by Gaetano Previati, who is considered among the foremost of the modern painters, and whom Italy acknowledges as her greatest living artist, will be shown in the Catholic Club, March 3 to 15, for which invitations will be issued to the public. The collection is practically complete, including as it does the first important work of the artist thirty years ago, and comprises 200 canvases. To insure the paintings against possible harm in shipment they were sent from Italy in three lots, the last of which arrived on the steamship Princess Irene Saturday. The value of the collection has been placed at figures ranging from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

With the assistance of Cardinal Farley and the co-operation of Count Alberto Grubicy de Dragon of Milan, a wealthy patron of the arts, this special view of the paintings was made possible to the American public. The interest of the Cardinal is due to the fine examples of religious subjects the collection contains, as shown in the Latin-British exhibition in London last year. But in this larger exhibition is included the many and varied examples of Previati's work. He is the most versatile of all the modern artists.

To mention a few of his most important works will illustrate the wide field he covers, aside from his notable religious paintings. These are: "Romeo and Juliet," "Autumn," "Summer," "Winter," "Night Fleeing the Day," "The Dance of the Hours," "War," and many landscapes and figure subjects. All of the principal works of Previati have been collected by the Society of Art of Gretano Previati, which acceded to the request of Cardinal Farley for an American exhibition, and at his suggestion the Catholic Club arranged for the exhibit.

Among the religious subjects are "Via Crucis," "Assumption," and "The Fall of the Angels," each a mammoth canvas. "Christ on the Cross" was one of his first important works, and the development of his art during the thirty years since is shown very plainly in his subsequent works. He is credited with being one of the two great "divisionists" in style and treatment of the modern painting, which began to show in his work in 1886.

In that year he and Giovanni Segantini were exhibitors in the Brera Palace in Milan. Both showed the divisionist technique, though they had never met, and each had been led in his effort to attain great luminous qualities to make searches, with similar results.

The chief characteristic of the work of Previati, to sum it up briefly, consists of his method of putting colors on separately, and in lines, in contrast with the more familiar use of the short line and dots, or combination of colors, and his style has been referred to as the "division of colors." He is a painter of sentiments and emotions, and gains his effects with peculiar use of light and line. It is said that the only important example of his work heretofore seen in this country was the painting acquired by Former Mayor Stern of San Francisco.

That the collection will be both pleasing and beautiful as it is numerous in examples of his style is predicted from the reproductions shown of the most important of the canvasses, and together with its originality in modern painting it will provide one of the most important exhibitions of the works of a single artist ever brought to this country.

Mrs. H. C. Howland Dies Suddenly.

Mrs. Henry C. Howland, 39 years old, of 230 West 105th Street, died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday afternoon in her home. Her husband is on the staff of The Evening Journal. Mrs. Howland was formerly Miss Carmen Foster of Washington, D. C. She was a member of the Board of Directors of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes.

Obituary Notes.

EDMOND DOLLFUS, for many years financial editor of the European edition of The Herald, died Saturday at his residence in the Rue de Presbourg, Paris, at the age of 79 years. He was called in by the Thiers Government to assist in settling the financial problems growing out of the Franco-Prussian war.

ALEXANDER WILSON is dead at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, where he had been a resident for a quarter of a century. His stage name was Colin Stuart. He was with Macready and for several seasons was the manager of Laura Keene.

DAVID C. ANDREWS, a commission merchant, 51 years old, died Friday at his home, 210 West Seventy-ninth Street. He was a grandson of Joseph P. Nones, private secretary to Henry Clay. He married Frances Lyon, daughter of Lewis Lyon, formerly President of the Third Avenue Railroad.

EDWARD LAWSON SNYDER, head of the firm of P. W. Engs & Sons of 634 West Thirty-fourth Street when he retired six years ago, is dead at his home, 22 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

JACOB HENRY DOUGHERTY, a druggist, is dead at his home, 217 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. He was 63 years old.

ELIZABETH ORTH COLSON, 95 years old, is dead at her home, 488 Tenth Street, South Brooklyn. She was born in Germany and came to old Greenwich Village when a child.

WILLIAM G. BATES, a publisher, at one time connected with Harper & Brothers, died Wednesday at the age of 80 years in the Brooklyn Home for the Aged.

HENRY ENGLE, a retired grocer, is dead at his home, 351 East Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. He was 72 years old.

Mrs. MARIA DEL PEZZO, proprietor of the Del Pezzo restaurant in West Thirty-fourth Street, died in this city Saturday. Her restaurant was frequented by a number of Italian artists, writers, and singers. Caruso hastened to her bedside Sunday when he was notified that she was dying but arrived too late.

EDWARD WHEELER SPARROW, a pioneer in the mining and lumber business in Michigan, died Saturday at his home, 41 East Sixty-eighth Street. In December he attended the opening of the Edward Wheeler Sparrow Memorial Hospital at Lansing, Mich., which was a gift from him to the city.

FRANCIS ANDROS THAYER, Treasurer of the Cahot Steel Company of New Castle, Del., died Saturday at his home in Ridgewood, N. J., at the age of 56 years. He was a native of Boston.

Capt. WILLIAM D. ADAMS, a manufacturer of heaters, died yesterday at his home in Ridgefield Park, N. J. He was 70 years old.

Mrs. MARY DIMON, widow of Joseph C. Dimon, a wholesale merchant of this city, died Sunday at her home, 42 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 77 years old.

CHARLES W. BOOTH, for many years a member of William Booth & Brother, dealers in hardwoods at Washington and Desbrosses Streets, died Saturday at his home, 773 Boulevard, Bayonne. He was a native of London, and 74 years old.

Capt. NICHOLAS A. ANDERSON, a retired officer of the Knickerbocker Ice Company and for forty years in the employ of the Maine Steamship Company, died Thursday at his home, 416 Forty-first Street.

EMILY M. POWELSON of 1,227 Broadway, wife of Dr. Joseph A. Powelson, a retired physician of the Bushwick section, died Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Elmo Mitchell, 6,612 Twentieth Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Londonderry, Ireland, 50 years ago.

ROBERT A. PROBST, widely known as a contractor and recently Superintendent of an Erie Canal section, died Saturday while reading a newspaper at his home in Canajoharie, from heart trouble. He was 45 years old, a prominent Democrat and a Free Mason, a member of the Troy Shrine. A widow survives him.

Dr. GEORGE FISCHER, a specialist in diseases of the skin, died Saturday night at his home, 90 Auburn Street, Paterson, after a five-day illness, of pneumonia. He was in his forty-eighth year. He was connected with the Paterson General Hospital, where he served for some time as a dermatologist. He was a member of the Passaic County Medical Society, and was Treasurer for many years.

Mrs. ANNA DOUGLAS-BELL, sister of Miss Amanda Douglas, the writer, is dead at the home of her sister, 49 Sumner Avenue, Newark, N. J. Her death was due to heart disease.

JOHN MARKWITH, who had been a band leader in Orange for fifty-six years, died Saturday night at his home, 27 Olcott Street, Orange, N. J., at the age of 74 years. His father, John Markwith, before him, was leader of the band. Five of his sons are members of the band now, and Lester B. Markwith, one of the sons, will continue the leadership.

GEORGE MESAROW, 38 years old, died last night in Newark, N. J., as a result of a fall downstairs in the residence of Mrs. Mary Conats, 642 Market Street, Newark, where a christening party was being held.

Mrs. ANNA M. MOTT, 67 years old, died yesterday at the residence of her daughter, Dr. Helena F. Smith of 80 Park Street, Montclair. She was the wife of the late Samuel Mott.

GUIDO F. KALDENBERG, youngest member of T. W. Kaldenberg & Sons, died Saturday at the age of 53 years. He was one of the pioneers in the meerschaum, amber, and ivory industries in this country.

THOMAS BARRETT, a paper dealer at 500 Broome Street, died yesterday at his residence, 10 West Ninetieth Street.

SNOW WHITE CONTEST

WINNERS OF PRIZES FOR BEST NAMES FOR THE SEVEN DWARFS.

1. Sarah Barnes Smith, 112 9th Ave.....$25
2. Isolde Metz, 308 E. 108th St.....$15
3. Elfreda Kladivko, 404 9th Ave., Astoria, Long Island City.....$10

THE WINNERS OF THE FIVE ADDITIONAL PRIZES OF $2.50 EACH.

Muriel Knapp, 842 Grand Ave., Brooklyn.
Minnie Woods, 417 9th Ave., Astoria, L. I.
Alfreda Seliger, 14 Morningside Ave.
Gertrude Goodrich, 263 Central Park West.
Edith Rother, Valley Stream, L. I.

EXTOL THE CAREER OF MRS. SANGSTER

Friends Tell of the Noble Character of Noted Woman Writer and Editor.

"THE DEBORAH OF HER DAY"

So Dr. Williams Calls Her—Speakers Praise Her Gentleness, Patience, and Willingness to Help Others.

The great gifts of Margaret E. Sangster were commemorated yesterday afternoon in a service held at the Marble Collegiate Church at Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. Had she lived Mrs. Sangster would have been 75 years old on Washington's Birthday, so yesterday afternoon was selected for the service, and the church—which was her church—was filled with men and women who had known her, and with the girls, some grown now to middle age and beyond, who read her every line of prose and verse back in the seventies and eighties. This thought was outstanding in the brief speech of introduction made by Dr. Talcott Williams, Director of the Columbia School of Journalism.

"She was the Deborah of her day," he said, "who sat beneath the palm tree of expression and judged the tribe of women."

Dr. Williams spoke for the craft which made Mrs. Sangster's life possible, and for the corps of readers to whom her work was, he said, a delight and an inspiration. "And we meet here to-day," he said, "with joy for her life and with gratitude for her service."

How great a span of years was covered by that service he indicated by saying that the grandchildren of those who first knew and loved her work read and loved the writings of her later years. Mrs. Sangster was born on Feb. 22, 1838, and died on June 3 of last year.

Each of the speakers was assigned to some special aspect of Mrs. Sangster's busy life. Dr. Van Arsdale drew her "winsome womanhood," thus using to describe her the words which made the title of what was probably her most popular book.

Much the same testimony came from Miss Elizabeth Jordan, who succeeded Mrs. Sangster as editor of The Bazar.

And Mrs. Ward told how Mrs. Sangster would set herself to the task of helping some needy woman who had submitted some utterly impossible manuscript. It seems that Mrs. Sangster would search laboriously for that woman's real field, and if, perchance, that search should develop an ability akin to genius in the preparation of salted almonds, Mrs. Sangster would try to float that ability as a business venture and would see to it that patrons were not lacking.

Perhaps the gentlest tribute of all was paid by Mrs. William Kincaid, Mrs. Sangster's neighbor in Brooklyn for thirty years. Mrs. Sangster for all the preoccupation of her profession, found time to be a real neighbor.

WM. BARNES, SR., DIES AT 89.

Father of Present Leader Once Prominent In Politics Here.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Feb. 23.—William Barnes, Sr., one of the organizers of the Republican Party in New York, and for many years active in National political affairs, died to-day in his home, Homestead-on-the-Cliff, after an illness of four days with pneumonia. He was 89 years old.

For a long time Mr. Barnes was special counsel to the Banking Department of the State of New York, and from 1860 to 1870 he served as the first Superintendent of Insurance of New York. President Grant appointed him in 1872 as United States delegate to the International Statistical Congress in St. Petersburg.

Mr. Barnes came to Nantucket to live in 1905. A widow, two sons—William Barnes, Jr., the New York political leader, and Thurlow Weed Barnes of New York—and three daughters, Mrs. George Hollister of Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Snowden Ward of London, and Mrs. Rufus Thayer of Shanghai, China, survive him. He was married twice.

DEAD AT AGE OF 103.

New Jersey Farmer Danced a Jig When He Was 100.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 23.—William Redmond, the oldest resident of this section of the State, died Saturday at the home of his niece, Miss Mary E. Gugel, at Oakhurst, at the age of 103 years. He had been in failing health since he passed his 100th birthday. On that occasion, in January, 1910, he visited a relative in New York, visiting the Brooklyn Bridge for the first time, and danced a jig there.

Mr. Redmond was born in Tuckahoe, Ocean County, N. J. He had been a farmer all his life. For seventy years he used tobacco, quitting one day some twenty-five years ago, after plowing under his plug of tobacco. He was a lifelong Democrat, and fond of outdoor life.

Mrs. Walter S. Cramp Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 23.—Mrs. Mayport Evans Cramp, wife of Walter S. Cramp of Philadelphia, died this afternoon at the home of her sister, Mrs. Oliver C. Billings of Normandie Heights, just outside of Morristown. Mr. Cramp at present is in Europe. He is one of the family of that name, well known in the shipbuilding industry in Philadelphia. Mrs. Cramp was a daughter of Benjamin F. Evans.

Mrs. Martha Wardwell Dead.

Mrs. Martha W. Wardwell, 72 years old, widow of William T. Wardwell, a former Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company and a well-known temperance worker, died yesterday at her home, 21 West Fifty-eighth Street, of pneumonia.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

DE PORIS.—Feb. 21, Jewish Maternity Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. H. de Poris, a daughter.

EINSON.—Feb. 21, 1,122 Kelly St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Einson, a son.

GOLDBERG.—Feb. 18, 2 West 120th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Goldberg, a son.

HOFFMAN.—Feb. 20, 895 Beck St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Hoffman, a son.

RITTER.—Feb. 21, 1,871 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Ritter, a daughter.

Engaged.

COHEN—SRIEBERD.—Mr. J. S. Cohen of 464 East 172d St., Bronx, announces his engagement to Miss Alta Srieberd of Pittsburgh, Penn.

BLAU—FEIGENBAUM.—Nettie Feigenbaum to Irving M. Blau.

BLOCK—ENDEL.—Helene E. Endel to Dr. Alvin P. Block.

BODENHEIMER—MAY.—Belle May to Edward Bodenheimer.

COHEN—GREENBERG.—Belle Greenberg to Arthur Cohen.

COOPER—CASHMAN.—Goldye R. Cashman to Joseph M. Cooper.

ENDEL—BLOCK.—Irma S. Block to Charles H. Endel.

FEINGOLD—LEVINTON.—Kate Levinton to M. L. Feingold.

FISHER—SULTAN.—Fannie Sultan to Moe Fisher.

FRIEDEL—LEVENTHAL.—Marion Leventhal to Dr. Friedel.

FRIEDMAN—MENDOZA.—Estelle Mendoza to Jerome L. Friedman.

GARN—KAUFMAN.—Pauline Kaufman to Samuel Garn.

GINSBERG—HAMERMAN.—Frances Hamerman to Mark Ginsberg.

GREEN—GOLDBERG.—Birdie Goldberg to Hally Green.

HERRMAN—MAYER.—Miriam Mayer to Seymour Herrman.

HEUSLER—PORTER.—Jennie Porter to L. Heusler.

JOSEPH—LEVY.—Lillian B. Levy to Abram G. Joseph.

KARP—RODBELL.—Doris Rodbell to Samuel D. Karp.

KATZENBERG—TOBIAS.—Sadie Tobias to Arthur B. Katzenberg.

LEVI—LEVY.—Irene Levy to Abe Levi.

LEVINE—KRENGEL.—Jeanette Krengel to Jack Levine.

LONDON—HYMAN.—Annabelle Hyman to Simon London.

LUBIN—SMITH.—Mabel Smith to Robert Lubin.

MACK—[illegible] Reich to Julius Mack, [illegible].

Engaged.

MARGOLISH—SEDER.—Theresa R. Seder to Ralph M. Margolish.

MEISLER—CHAITOVITZ.—Dora Chaitovitz to Abraham Meisler.

MICHEL—FRIEDMAN.—Nettie Friedman to Louise Michel.

MOSS—PLOTZ.—Ethel Plotz to Dr. Abraham Moss.

NACHT—KADETSKY.—Bella Kadetsky to Bernard nacht.

NORTON—LOWENTHAL.—Florence Lowenthal to Sig Norton.

PANANEA—NEVINS.—Tessie Nevins to Herman H. Pananea.

PARILL—MILLER.—Flora Miller to Morrie S. Parill.

PLANT—HIRSCH.—Miriam Hirsch to Robert Plant.

ROBERTS—WOLINSKY.—Sadie Wolinsky to Samuel Roberts.

ROBITSCHER—BLOCK.—Yvette G. Block to Jonas B. Robitscher.

ROSENBLUTH—ROSENBLUTH.—Mamie Rosenbluth to Dr. Tobias Rosenbluth.

SARON—WEISS.—Gertrude Weiss to Max Saron.

SCHOTT—FELLEMAN.—Jennie Felleman to Elmer S. Schott.

SCHWARTZ—LESSER.—Bertha Lesser to Edward H. Schwarzs.

SOBEL—DEUTSCHMEISTER.—Emma Deutschmeister to Alexander Sobel.

STAHL—UNGER.—Blanche Unger to Joseph Stahl.

STRAUSS—LOVEY.—Viola Lovey to Irving Strauss.

TRAUB—LUCK.—Lillian Luck to Bert B. Traub.

WEINBERG—BODENSTEIN.—Etta Bodenstein to Morris Weinberg.

WEINBERGER—GOODMAN.—Sylvia H. Goodman to Dr. Bernard Weinberger.

WEITZEN—WIENER.—Anna Wiener to Harry Weitzen.

ZITTENFIELD—BAER.—Beulah Baer to William E. Zittenfield.

Married.

BENDHEIM—BENDHEIM.—Feb. 16, Irene F. Bendheim to Hugo Bendheim.

COSTA—APPLE.—Feb. 16, Caroline Apple to Benedict Costa.

JACOBSON—HIRSCHLER.—Feb. 20, Leona Hirschler to Henry L. Jacobson.

KATZ—OPPENHEIMER.—Feb. 19, Helen Oppenheimer to Sol Katz.

PRYER—HOUSMAN.—Feb. 22, Mary Housman to Harry K. Pryer.

SANCIER—HELBORN.—Feb. 23, Emma Helborn to Samuel A. Sandier.

SIMON—MAISNER.—Feb. 23, Ray Maisner to W. H. Simon.

WILE—WEINGARTEN.—Feb. 20, Ada Weingarten to Emanuel Wile.

Died.

BAILLIERE.—Mary D., daughter of the late Hanford Smith and widow of the late H. E. Bailliere, in the 75th year of her age, on Feb. 23, at Derby, Conn. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Broad Street, Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 2 P. M. Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

BARRETT.—On Sunday, Feb. 23, at his late residence, 10 West 90th St., Thomas, beloved husband of Catherine Barrett. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 10 A. M.; thence to Church of Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at 10:30 A. M.

BROOKS.—On Feb. 21, at his late residence, 28 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, England, John E. Brooks, son of the late John and Ann Eliza Brooks.

BRUTON.—Margaret, beloved wife of late John D. Bruton and mother of John F. Christopher and Mrs. Philip E. Eisenmenger. Fune

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Key West, Fla., 5s.	" " "	4.80%
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

It is impossible to find in the current record of events outside of Wall Street the explanation of what is going on in Wall Street. The indicia of trade, so far at least as future commercial commitments are concerned, show some little falling off from higher recent records, but there is in them nothing remotely paralleling the situation in Wall Street. There prices have been drooping further and further, new low levels for the year having been reached again last week. Discouragement prevailed, and even favorable developments, such as was the avoidance of the strike threatened by the railway firemen, had but slight and only passing influence upon prices. Wall Street has been looking out upon the world through dark glasses.

When a man has the blues it is as likely as not that the trouble is rather with himself than with the things around him. So it seems with the Street to-day. Doubtless one explanation of this is to be found in the fact that to what Wall Street was worrying about over the affairs of the country at large have been added some troubles peculiarly Wall Street's own. Some of these matters doubtless are of importance, but to others greatly exaggerated importance has been attached because of the frame of mind of Wall Street men. Depression in the Street is explainable, apparently, as much on psychological as upon economic grounds. Wall Street's private affairs, or those it is inclined to regard as such, have been invaded; incorporation of the Stock Exchange is threatened and restrictions are proposed which Wall Street pictures to itself as capable of driving the Stock Exchange from the State. Quite possibly much harm might be exerted by enactment of all the proposals over which the financial community is at present troubling itself, but the other possibility that some of the things which are feared may never happen finds no recognition in the present Wall Street view of the outlook.

But if Wall Street is assuming the worst it most probably, thereby, is preparing some agreeable surprises for itself. If the effect of the tariff upon trade is twice as bad as seems probable it will still exert less influence than is attributed to it in forebodings which have been finding expression in a steadily declining stock market. And all the radicalism in politics which any one outside of Wall Street conceives of would be mild compared to the expectations of some who pass daily under the shadow of the Stock Exchange. Wall Street, then, is taking an attitude which may well be borrowing more trouble of the future than the future will provide. There is no mistaking the fact that the rest of the country finds no good reason for feeling depressed because Wall Street is greatly so. Business elsewhere was formerly wont to attach more importance to the stock market as foreshadowing the future of business than it is disposed to attribute to it now.

Even should it be granted that in the long run the decline which has been under way in the stock market will be found to have been discounting a recession in trade activity, yet will it remain true that the present attitude of the Street finds no valid ground in the business outlook as it is to-day presented. Prices have greatly receded, yet Wall Street is more pessimistic now than it was when prices were much higher. Wall Street never can discount its own blues, for the lower prices go the more ready many are to believe that they may go still lower.

It has been noteworthy that the recent volume of trading has hardly been commensurate with the extent of the decline, measuring the situation by the experience of the past. It is quite possible that the bare comparison of present inactivity with previous activity at times of falling prices may be misleading. The rule which the Governors of the Stock Exchange have adopted for the suppression of manipulation has doubtless left the record of Stock Exchange transactions freer from trading which began and ended with the same man. The proportion of stock which actually comes upon the Stock Exchange, compared with the recorded sales, is probably larger under present conditions than it used to be. But even allowing for this element it was still true of a number of stocks that they lost much ground this past week under only moderately large liquidation. This was notably true of some of the newer industrials, which were particularly weak. These are not stocks which ordinarily tempt short selling. Their markets have been narrow in varying degree, and the trader, as a rule, would feel insecure in going short of a stock which might easily be moved against him. But there has of late been less hesitation on this score, because in part of the obstacles which have been placed in the way of manipulation of stocks and in part because of the general pessimism which has pervaded much of the financial community. Thus it happened that against some of these new industrial issues bear pressure was exerted to a sufficient extent to be a substantial factor in bringing about the declines which occurred in these stocks. This fact and the admitted disadvantage under which new and as yet unseasoned industrial issues labor in a situation like the present lessen the importance to be attached to the weakness in these stocks as a reflection of any views which are entertained regarding their business prospects.

The fact that the very excellent foreign trade statement for January, which was published this past week, found little or no place among the topics which the Street was discussing, is characteristic of the present frame of mind of the financial community. Not only was the aggregate of the month's trade large, but the credit balance was above the average of recent years. The exports and imports never before reached so large totals in January. Our trade with other nations has remained extraordinarily good, despite political uncertainty, and our home markets have continued to absorb an increasing volume of foreign merchandise. Such a showing in our commerce with others betokens no small prosperity at home.

An interesting showing was made in the bank statement issued on Friday, and it was preceded by a softening of rates in the money market, which previously had shown much firmness. Nearly $3,000,000 more gold was taken for export, and some cash loss beyond that was suffered by the Clearing House institutions, but toward the end of the week there was so sharp a curtailment of loans by these institutions accompanied by a decrease in deposits that instead of showing a further reduction in surplus the return revealed an increase of over $4,000,000. The loan contraction was in part due to the shifting of loans to out-of-town banks because of the high rates which prevailed much of the week, but in view of the course of events on the Stock Exchange it may well have reflected also the liquidation of stocks.

BERLIN STILL STAGNANT.

Wall Street Weakness, Political Outlook, and Dear Money Halt Market.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Another week has brought practically nothing favorable to report. On the Börse the tendency continues downward, Imperial 3 per cents. falling off decidedly.

Wall Street's continued weakness, the uncertain political situation and increasing money rates are all unfavorable influences, and both the public and professionals are afraid to commit themselves deeply until the future is clear and predictable.

Iron prices fell off sharply without, however, diminishing orders, but the market was unable to satisfy the demands for deliveries. The coal syndicate's report was the only really favorable news of the week.

PARIS CLOSE IS CHEERFUL.

Army Measures and Delcasse's Appointment Caused Early Trouble.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—After the announcement of the new military measures, which will add heavy charges to the 1913 budget, which is already out of balance, the Bourse was a bit weak, but owing to the fact that the proposed increase of the French army has been received with equanimity abroad, especially in Germany, an improvement was noticeable on Wednesday.

The appointment on Thursday of M. Delcassé as Ambassador to Russia, which seemed to emphasize France's new political attitude, caused prices to fall all round, but apprehensions were soon dispelled, and on Friday and Saturday the market continued to rally, so that the week ended with good prospects and on the same level as the previous week.

The activity continues to be confined to professional dealings. Rios, after dropping below 1,800, recovered and closed easy at 1,835.

DEPRESSION IN LONDON.

Rumors of Austro-Russian Troubles Dominant—Close Is Better.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The stock market was in a nervous condition throughout last week. Rumors about strained Austro-Russian relations caused depression, which even the semi-official contradictions failed to banish.

The markets have become very restricted, and the comparatively small sales exercise a disproportionately large effect on quotations.

Fortunately consols and other gilt-edged stocks are well maintained, which prevents the panic-mongers from having it all their own way, for the Stock Exchange looks upon consols as a political barometer and believes that serious trouble is impossible as long as they keep steady. Quite a large amount of consols was bought during the week by a Government broker.

The week closed with a decidedly better tendency.

BILL TO CONTROL COCAINE.

Measure in the Assembly Favored by Dr. Bensel.

Assemblyman James C. Campbell will introduce in the Assembly to-day a bill drawn by Dr. Walter Bensel of the Health Department to regulate the sale of cocaine. The measure provides that every manufacturer of cocaine or druggist who disposes of it must mark it "Poison" in large letters, and must keep a record showing to whom each sale was made.

In case cocaine is found in the possession of any person other than a regularly practicing physician, dentist, or veterinarian, the mere fact of possession is to be held as presumptive evidence of intent to sell in evasion of the law. To prevent persons having a license to practise dentistry or medicine from becoming cocaine merchants, a clause has been inserted making it unlawful for them to have more than two drachms of cocaine on hand at any one time. Violation of the proposed law will constitute a felony which may be punished by a year's imprisonment and a fine of $1,000.

CANAL BONDS IN DEMAND.

Controller Receives More Than 130 Requests for Allotments.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—More than 130 requests have been made to State Controller Sohmer for the purchase of all or part of the $1,593,000 4 per cent. thirty-year State canal terminal improvement bonds which were undisposed of on June 6 last, when bonds for $5,000,000 were offered. The Controller offered the unsold bonds for the canal debt sinking fund.

Controller Sohmer recently presented the question of their sale at a meeting of the Commissioners of the canal fund, which has control of the canal debt sinking fund, with the result that he was authorized to receive proposals for the purchase of those bonds. He thereupon set Feb. 28, at 2 P. M., as the time when proposals for the purchase of the bonds would elapse and the awards would be made.

VAST COAL PLANT FOR CHARLESTON

Clinchfield Railway Approves Plans for Piers with Many Novel Mechanical Devices.

WILL LOAD SHIPS BY BELTS

New Conveyors Will Do Away with Breakage and Fill a Ship in a Few Hours.

The Directors of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway have approved plans for the construction of modern coal piers at Charleston, S. C. The work will be started as soon as bids are passed on, and it is expected that coal will be shipped from the piers by the end of the year.

The Clinchfield's Charleston piers will be equipped with many new devices. The plant is designed to eliminate breakage of coal in handling. To do this, conveyor belts will be used, and these will be so arranged that the coal will move almost as smoothly as a stream of water from the railroad cars to the holds of the vessels.

At all of the railroad coal piers along the Atlantic where coal is loaded on vessels for export or coastwise movement, it is dumped from the railroad cars over a high trestle. In some cases the fall is sixty or eighty feet, and this crushes the coal so that foreign users, who have been accustomed to the Welsh lump coals, rebel at taking the American fine coal.

What is more, the Clinchfield piers will load coal into vessels almost twice as fast as coal is now loaded at the other ports. A 6,000-ton steamer will be loaded in three hours. When the piers are all completed four vessels may be loaded simultaneously. To give an idea of what this speedy loading means, a 6,000 or 8,000 ton steamer can come to Charleston, take on a full cargo of coal, and sufficient bunker coal to make a trip to any port in the world, in less than half a day. Charleston is a natural and protected harbor, so that vessels are not affected by tide or fogs.

D. A. Thomas, the Welsh coal magnate, who recently inspected the American coal fields and piers, marveled at the speed with which Americans load coal and dispatch ships. A strong factor in this is the fact that our harbors are natural and open. He said that at Cardiff, where most of the Welsh coal for export is loaded, a ship is lucky if it can obtain a cargo and get away within a week.

The Charleston plant of the Clinchfield road will be provided with storage space for 350,000 tons. This will be a feature possessed by no other American coal port. The advantage of this storage will be felt in strike periods and when the railroad is affected for some reason or other and no coal can be brought from the mines.

It is expected that this storage feature will appeal to shipowners who want to save delays at loading ports. It is estimated that it costs $500 a day to operate an average 5,000-ton freight steamer. Thus the saving of a day, or even a half day, is not to be overlooked.

With the opening of its coal piers at Charleston the Clinchfield company will be in a position to take advantage of the demand for American coal, owing to the opening of the Panama Canal. Ships from the Gulf going to Europe will find it to their advantage to put in at Charleston for bunker coal. They will thus avoid the trip to Norfolk and the possibility of bad weather in passing Cape Hatteras. Charleston is some thirty to thirty-six hours, tramp steamer time, south of Norfolk.

The Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio now runs from Dante, Va., where the Clinchfield interests have 300,000 acres of coal lands, to Spartanburg, S. C. A trackage agreement with the Southern Railway and Atlantic Coast Line Railway give it entrance to Charleston. An extension is being built from Dante to Elkhorn, Ky., where a connection will be made with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Thus it will give an outlet for the East Kentucky coals to tidewater.

The Clinchfield interests have spent some $50,000,000 in building the railway and developing the coal properties. This work has been done with the sole purpose in view of building for the future. Although the road was built through mountains heretofore believed impenetrable, the grades are so low that a single engine can pull an ordinary steamer load of coal. The completion of the road, the development of the coal properties, and the completion of the coal docks at Charleston were planned to be ready for the opening of the Panama Canal.

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS.

The financial transactions on the Curb market for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 22, with price changes, were:

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
7,900	Brit.-Am. Tob..	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅞
100	Cont. Can. pf..	98½	98½	98½	— ½
500	Em. Brant....	61	58½	60	— 5½
200	Em. Brant. pf..	96	96	96	— 3
1,280	Houston Oil....	22¼	19½	19½	— 1½
200	Kaufm. Dep. S.	51¼	49	49	..
160	Kauf. D. S. pf.	98½	97½	97½	..
400	Mar. of A., new	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
1,000	*Mays Oil	20	20	20	..
74	R. J. Reynolds	270	260	270	+ 5
735	St. Oil of N. J.	394	380	381	—12
1,050	Tob. Prod. pf..	93	91½	91½	— 1
16,300	U. Cigar Stores w. i.	106	100	100½	— 5½
100	U. Cigar Stores pf. w. i.	116	116	116	..
400	U. S. Hair pf..	10	8½	8½	— 2½
925	U. S. L. & H. new	10½	8	8	— 2¼
100	U. S. L. & H. pf. new	80	55	55	—19
600	Willys Overland	68	64	64	— 5½
500	W. Overl'd pf..	97	92	92	— 5½

RAILROADS.

6,800	Man. Transit..	1¼	1 3-16	1¼	— 1/16
4,500	Penn. R. R. rts.	⅞	¼	½	..

MINING.

5,800	Alaska G. M..	14½	13½	13⅝	— 1½
3,100	Alaska Copper.	6¼	5½	6	.. ¼
650	Bessie Gold Dr.	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
8,150	*Big Four	92	88	90	..
13,550	Braden Copper.	8¾	8½	8⅝	— 1/16
2,200	Brit. Col. Cop.	4	3¾	3⅞	— 1/16
650	Buffalo Mines..	2½	2⅜	2⅜	..
2,000	Chester'd Cop.	7	7	7	— 1
6,000	*C. O. D. Cons.	6¼	6	6⅛	..
300	Davis-D. Cop..	1 3-16	1	1	— 1/16
1,000	*Diamond'd D.	5	5	5	..
1,000	*Dis. Bl. Butte.	3½	3½	3½	..
7,600	El Paso, new..	6¼	5⅞	6¼	— 1/16
6,800	*Mic Consol....	12	10	10	— 2
170	First Nat. Cop.	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— 1/16
600	*Florence	43	40	43	+ 3
7,000	Giroux Mining.	2⅞	2½	2½	— 7-16
1,600	Greene-C. new	8	7½	7⅞	— 1/16
4,000	*Gr. C. M. & S.	5½	5	5	— 1
600	Halifax Tonop.	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 3-16	+ 1/16
10,500	*Jumbo Exten.	35	28	34	— 4
2,100	Kerr Lake	3⅝	3½	3½	— 1/16
1,650	La Grange Pl..	3¼	2 5-16	3	+ 1/16
500	Light, C. G. D.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ 1/16
600	M. Val., new..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ 1/16
2,200	McK.-Dar	2	1 15-16	2	..
600	M. Co. of A., n.	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— 1/16
5,200	Nev. Hills..	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16	—1-16
8,600	*N. J. Min. Co.,	18	17	17	—1
2,100	Nipis. Mines...	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— 1/16
1,000	N. B. Devel..	5-16	5-16	5-16	—1-16
1,500	Ohio Copper.	12-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
8,800	Pac. Smelters.	7-32	3-16	7-32	+1-32
5,730	Pr. S. & R. w. i.	2 3-16	2 1-16	2⅛	..
100	S. U. M. & M.	5-16	5-16	5-16	—1-16
5,100	Stewart Min.	1 9-16	1 7-16	1⅝	—1-16
20,000	Ton. Merger...	82	78	80	..
5,200	Ton. Ext.....	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— 1/16
1,120	Ton. M. of N..	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	..
2,800	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
2,755	Tuolum. Cop...	2 13-16	2⅝	2 13-16	—1-16
5,000	W. End Cons.	1⅝	1⅛	1 5-16	..
5,700	Wst. S. M...	18	17	17	..
1,200	Yukon Gold...	3 1-16	3	3	..

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$1,000	Braden Cop. 7s.	174	174	174	— 4
200	Br. C. 7s, new..	170	170	170	—12½
71,000	B. R. T. 5% notes	98⅛	98⅜	98⅜	— ⅛
12,000	Can. So. 5s, w. i.	107	107	107	— ⅝
52,000	Chi. El., new 5s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅜	— ⅛
28,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	99⅜	99 3-16	99 3-16	—3-16
1,000	N. Y. N. H. & H. 6% notes..	100	100	100	—1-16
5,000	Westn. Pac. 5s.	86	86	86	— 1

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The Wall Street Journal

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; Y—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ‡Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Feb. 21, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Adirond. El. P..	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	..	.....	58	60
Albany So. 5s..	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 13	84½	86
Do pf. ($50)..	1,537,500	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 13	45¾	47
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,631,400	..	..	.....	74	76
Do 6% cum.pf	5,631,400	‡1½	Q	Jan. 2, 13	84	86
Do opt. warr	1,604,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Do 6% notes,'21	2,195,100	3	S	F. & A.	99½	100
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	22	23
Do preferred	2,180,000	..	..	.....	72	73
Arlz. Power....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Asheville L. & P						
1st s. f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
w. & Syr. El.						
R. R. tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	..
Aug.-Aik. R. &						
E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	94
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	75	85
Do common..	2,250,000	..	..	.....	23	35
Aug. Ry. & El.						
1st 5s of '40...	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Au., E. & C. R.						
R. 1st 5s, '41.	3,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	..
Balt. Co. Water						
& Elec. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Ben. Har.-St. J.						
1st 5s, '35....	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Birmingham R.,						
L. & P. Co.4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	90	91½
Do ref.ex.6s,'57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	102	103
But. Cr'tn 1st5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	103½
Buff. Gen. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S			
B. & L. E.5s,'36	7,066,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
B. & Lockp. 5s,	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	45
B. & N. Falls E.				J. & J.	98	100
L. & P.1stos,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	..
Butte E. & P. Co.						
1st 5s, '51.....	4,283,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97½
Cal. Elec. Gen.						
Co. pf.....	600,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	70	75
Capital Trac...	12,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	123	123¼
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	110¼	110¾
Central Maine						
Power 1st 5s..	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Cent. Mex. L. &						
P. pf.....	1,250,000	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 6s, 1940..	1,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	89	93½
Chas. City Ry.						
5s, 1923	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	104
Chi. L.,H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Cleveland Ry. 1st						
5s, '31.....	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101½	102¼
Colum. R., G. &						
E. 1st 5s, '36..	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
Do common..	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	65
Do preferred	840,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	85	95
Con. Gas, E.L.&						
P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	89¾	90
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jan 15,13	73	75
Do 1st 5s, '33.	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	103½
Consum. El. &						
P. 5s, '36.....	1,481,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
Consum. Power						
(Mich.) 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97½
C. Pow. (Minn.)						
1st 5s, '29....	9,528,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92½
Dallas El. Corp.						
5s, '22.....	3,650,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97½
El. B. & S. pf..	3,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	99b	101b
Economy L. & P.						
1st mtg. 5s, '36	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Elec. Util. Cor.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	37	40
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	J. & J.	34	38
El Paso El.5s,'32	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 13	80	83
Exc. Spgs. W.				J. & J.	97	99
G. & E. 1st 6s						
Fed. L. & T. Co.	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Do preferred	4,750,000	..	..	.....	21	22
Ft. Smith L. &	2,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 30,12	31	33
T. pf.....					82	84
Ft. Worth P. &	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 13	90b	92½b
Lt. 1st 5s.....						
Guanaj. P. & E.	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	98
Do preferred	3,500,000	..	..	.....	27	30
Do 6s, '32.....	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	65	75
Harwood El. 5s,	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	90	92½
'39						
Ind. Un. Trac.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
1st 5s	1,620,000	2½	S	A. & O.	84	86
In. Ry. of Buf.						
Buf. Div.5s, '31	4,706,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do deb.5s, '37	1,000,000	3	S	F. & A.	103½	..
L.&O.Div.1st5s	800,000	3	S	M. & S.	103½	..
B.&L.Div.1st5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	98
B.&N.FD.1st5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Int. Trac 4s,'49		2½	S	J. & D.	..	105
receipts	18,315,000	..	..	.....	..	..
J. C., Ft S & P.4s	14,061,000	2½	S	J. & J.	69	69½
Joplin & Pit.Ry.				M. & N.	80¼	81
5s, 1950	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95½	97½
Kan. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	15	16
Do preferred	9,407,500	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	34	36
Do 1st l.r. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
Do cv. 6s, '12	5,485,000	3	S	M. & N.	88	99
K. C. Belt L. 6s	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	103½	104
K. C. Elv. 4s, '22	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	75	76
Kan. C. West.5s	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	84	85
K.C. Met. St.Ry.						
cn.ex.1st 5s, '35	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95¼	96
K. C. & Westpt.						
1st 5s, 1925...	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	93
Kan. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 13	97½b	100b
Do 5s of '22..	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Lit. Rock Ry. &						
El. 1st 5s, '33.	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	104½	..
Los A.G. & E.5s	4,683,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Mobile Elec. pf	852,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15,13	92½b	95b
Do 1st 5s, '46.	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Montana Pr....					44	45½
Do preferred					100	102
Muskogee G. &						
E. pf.....	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 13	95b	97½b
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Nat. L. H. & P.						
col. tr. 5s,'19,B	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Nat. L. H. & P.						
col. tr. 5s,'20,C	455,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Niag. L. & O.P.						
5s, '54	4,850,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88½	92
N.Y.& Westch'ter						
LtgG M4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	82½	85
Do deb. 5s,'54	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
N.Hud.Co Ry.5s	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Nor. Jersey Ry.						
1st 4s, 1948..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	84
N. Ont. L. & P.	4,585,000	2	V	M. & N.	80	81
Do preferred	2,400,000	2	V	V	16	20
Do 1st 6s, '31	4,700,000	3	S	Dec 31,12	59¾	62
Nor. St. Power.	5,975,000	..	..	J. & J.	90	92½
Do pf, ex div	8,386,700	‡1½	Q	Jan 15,13	85	86
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Okla. Ry. 5s..	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	94½
Om. & C. B. St.						
Ry. 1st 5s, '28	$362,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Ont. P. stock..	8,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	85
O. & C. B. Ry.						
& L. 1st 5s, '28	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Ottum. R. & L. pf	850,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 13	92½b	95b
Do 1st 5s, '24	1,044,000	1½	Q	J. & J.	90	92½
Port. R. L. &						
P. 5% notes,'14	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	99¼
Port. Gen. El.5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Prescott G. & E.						
1st 6s, '40.....	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	93
Pub. S. Cor.ctfs	19,970,440	1½	Q	Dec 31,12	107½	108
Pub U Cor.($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	$50	..
Do pf. ($50)...	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 13	$48	$52
Queens Boro. G.						
& E. 5s of '52	1,600,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Rep. R. & L. Co	5,200,000	..	..	.....	26¾	27½
Do preferred	6,360,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 13	78	80
Roch Ry. & L.5s						
tax ex'pt N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Roch., Syr. &						
E. 5s of '45...	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	82	83
Rockld.L.& P.5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	99½
Rockf'd (Ill.) E.						
5s of '39.....	1,504,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98
Rutland R., L.						
& P. 1st 5s,'46	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
St. Jos.(Mo.) R.,						
L., H. & P. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Sagn Val. Tr.5s	$13,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Salt L. & Ogd.						
1st 5s	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
San Diego Con.						
G. & E. 1st 5s,'39	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Scioto Val. Tr.						
1st 5s, '23.....	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scranton El. 5s	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102
Scran. Ry. ($50)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf., ($50)	1,100,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	62½	70
Do con.5s,'32		1½	Q	Jan 15,13	99½	101
Seattle Elec. Co	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	4,321,500	2½	S	A. & O.	95	96½
Sierra & San F.						
Pow. 1st 5s....	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	95
So. Cal Ed'n Co	10,043,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
South'n Pow. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99½	101
Spokane & In-						
land Emp. 5s.	3,996,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Stngfld. (Mo.) R.						
& L.F.L.5s,'26	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Superior W., L. &						
P. 1st 4s, 1931.	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	84
Stan G. & E ($50)	9,345,150	..	..	.....	$18	$19½
Do pf. ($50)...	10,977,950	2	Q	Dec 16,12	$47	$48
Tampa El.1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 13	21	22
Do preferred	10,250,000	..	..	.....	73	75½
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Tri-City R. & L.	9,000,000	..	..	.....	56	60
Do preferred	2,826,200	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	93	96
Unit. Elec. N.J.						
4s, '49.....	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82¼	83
Unit. E. L. & P.						
(Balt.) 4½s....	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	93
United Util.....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	37	40
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 2, 13	100b	102½b
Utica & M'h'k						
V. Ry. 4½s,'41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	10,345,000	2½	S	J. & S.	93½	94½
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	1	Q	Dec 1, 12	84½	85
Do preferred	6,500,000	2½	S	Dec 1, 12	88½	89¾
Do con. 4s,'51	10,643,000	2	S	M. & S.	83¾	84
Wash.-Va. Ry..	1,378,000	1½	S	Nov 1, 12	50	51½
Do pf.....	1,000,000	2	S	Nov 1, 12	..	20
W. Cit. G. & E. pf	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 12	90b	77
West'n Power..	14,070,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Do 6% cum. pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	46	48½
West Penn. Rys						
5s of '31.....	V	5	S	A. & O.	101	101½
West. St. G. & E.	3,503,000	4	..	.....	48	55
Do preferred	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 15,13	90b	95b
Do 1st & ref.						
5s, '41.....	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	95
Wheel. El.5s,'41	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Feb. 21, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Wheel. Tr. Co.						
1st cons. 5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Y'gst'n & O. R.						
1st 5s, '35....	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	100

b—And dividends or interest accrued. *Ex dividend.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Feb. 21, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Bank Note						
Co. ($50).....	$4,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,13	50	51
Do pf ($50)..	4,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 13	53¼	54
Am. Brass....	12,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	135	138
Amer. Chicle...	6,000,000	‡2	M	Jan 20,13	205	210
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 13	100	103½
Am. Glue Co...	$60,000	2	S	Nov 1, 12	103	108
Do preferred	1,600,000	4	S	Sep 1, 12	143	146½
Am. Graphoph..	1,500,000	4	S	Sep 1, 12	42½	45
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15,13	72½	76
Am. Screw....	8,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 15,13	149	154
Am. Steel F. 6s	2,455,000	3	S	A. & O.	99½	102
Am. Typef'ders	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15,13	48	50
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,13	100	104
Am. Writ. Pap.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	2	2½
Do preferred						
Arlington Mills	8,000,000	4	S	Jan 1, 13	107½	112
Autosales Gum						
& Choco. Co..	6,000,000	1	Y	Feb 1, 12	25	30
Do 6s	3,533,000	3	S	J. & J.	66	68
Bab. & Wilcox.	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	101½	104½
Bar & Sm. Car	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	12
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec. 1, 12	80	85
Bliss, E. W., Co.	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 11	80	90
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 13	120	120½
Bord C. Milk..	21,250,000	4	S	Feb 15,13	114½	115½
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15,12	106½	107¼
Brad. Copper...	6,000,000	..	..	.....	8¼	8¾
Do 6s	4,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	170	175
Do 7s, new..	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	165	170
Brown Shoe....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	50	52
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 13	92½	94
Celluloid	5,925,000	‡1½	Q	Dec 31,12	134	139
Cen. Fireworks.	1,406,800	..	..	1907	1	3
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	A	.....	25	35
Childs C.....	2,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 10,12	175	185
Do preferred	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Dec 10,12	110	113
Clett-Peabody	3,000,000	..	..	.....	60	63
Do preferred	8,000,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Computing-Tab-						
ulating Rec..						
Do 6s	10,457,218	..	..	.....	45	47½
Con. Rub. Tire.	7,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	80½	81¼
Do preferred	4,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Continen. Can.	1,149,500	..	..	.....	80	90
Do preferred	8,000,000	..	..	.....	53	55
Crocker-Wh'ler.	5,500,000	..	..	.....	98	100
Do preferred	1,700,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,13	85	88
D. L. & W. C.	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 13	104	107
Em.-Prantin'g.	6,590,700	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 13	350	365
Do preferred	20,000,000	..	..	.....	57	62
Hav Tobacco..	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 13	92	94½
Hav. Tob. pf...	20,790,700	..	..	.....	4	5
Houston Oil....	4,703,000	..	..	.....	8	15
Do preferred	20,000,000	..	..	.....	20¼	21½
Int. Nickel....					63½	64½
Do preferred	38,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 1, 13	141	142
Interco. Tel. &	9,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	106	107
Tel. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	72½
K. C. Stock'y'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	79½	80½
Do cv. 5s, '13	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100½
Kaufman Bros.						
Dept. Stores..	7,500,000	..	..	.....	49	50
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	..	.....	97	98½
Lanston Mono..	6,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 30,12	87	87½
L. V. Coal Sales	6,000,800	2½	Q	Jan 20,13	205	215
Lima Loco. Cor.						
1st 6s, 1932....	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	101
Man. Sht. W....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Do preferred	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31,12	100	102
Marconi of Am.						
(new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Merg. Linotype	12,797,800	‡6	Q	Dec 31,12	218½	219
Monon Coal 1st						
5s, '36	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	95
Otis Elevator..	6,371,500	1	Q	Jan 15,13	80	83
Do preferred	6,451,100	1½	Q	Jan 15,13	97	99
Pope Mfg. Co..	2,840,000	3	S	J. & J.	94½	96½
Do preferred	4,000,000	..	..	.....	30	33
Proc & Gamble	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 31,13	74	76
Do preferred	12,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,13	550	560
Pratt & Wh'n pf	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 15,13	210	220
Royal Bak. P..	1,225,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	101	105
Do. 6% cum.pf	10,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,12	102	105
Saf. C., H. & L.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 12	106	108
Singer Mfg....	10,000,000	3	Q	Dec 23,12	116	117
Stand. Coupler.	60,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 13	290	305
Do preferred	1,200,000	2	S	Dec 23, 12	35	40
Stern Bros. pf..	800,000	4	S	Dec 23,12	105	110
Temple Iron 4s.	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 13	75	79
T. & Pac. Coal	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104½	105
Typewriter	2,387,628	1½	Q	Dec 1, 12	95	100
Do 1st pf....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	31	35
Do 2d pf....	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 13	101	105
U. S Env. 5s..	5,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 13	98	102
Do preferred	1,950,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101½
Do common..	3,750,000	8z	S	Mar 1, 13	104	108
U. S. Motor....	750,000	..	..	.....	110	..
Do preferred	12,196,350	..	..	.....	..	..
West. Pac. 5s..	11,491,123	2½	Q	Jul 15, 11	1-16	¼
Willys-Overl'd..	49,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	¾	1
Do preferred	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 13	86	86½
Wilkesbarre G.	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 13	62	65
& E. 1st 5s,'55	3,000,000	2½	S	Jan 1, 13	89	95

y—Interim dividend. z—Including 4½% paid on account of deferred dividends.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust....	$1,250,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 13	360	380
Bankers Trust..	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 13	485	492
Broadway Tr...	1,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 13	165	175
Brooklyn Co'umbia-n'k-erbocker	1,000,000	‡15	Q	Jan. 2, 13	495	505
	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,12	540	550
Central	3,000,000	‡14	Q	Jan. 2, 13	1015	1025
Citizens	1,000,000	3	S	Sep. 1, 12	150	..
Commercial	500,000	..	..	.....	90	100
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Dec 28, 12	300	310
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,12	500	508
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 1, 13	1250	1300
Fidelity	1,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 13	218	225
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 30, 12	225	250
Fulton	500,000

ENGINEERS.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, INC.

PURCHASE, FINANCE, DEVELOP WATER POWER, GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, RAILWAY AND POWER PROPERTIES.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES OFFERED TO BANKERS.

J. G. White Engineering Co.
ENGINEERING - CONSTRUCTION
VALUATIONS - REPORTS

J. G. White Management Co.
MANAGERS OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS

NEW YORK CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO

W. S. BARSTOW & CO.
INCORPORATED
CONSULTING and CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS
PUBLIC SERVICE PROPERTIES FINANCED and MANAGED
50 Pine Street New York

H. M. Byllesby & Co
Incorporated
Chicago: Insurance Exchange Bldg.
New York: Trinity Bldg.
Purchase, Finance, Construct and Operate Electric Light, Gas, Street Railway and Water Power Properties.
Examination and Reports.
Utility Securities Bought and Sold.

FINANCIAL REPORTS
S. R. SCHAFF
ENGINEER
5 Beekman St. New York City

REORGANIZATION OF
United States Motor Co.
ALDEN-SAMPSON MANUFACTURING CO'Y
BRUSH RUNABOUT COMPANY
COLUMBIA MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DAYTON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
MAXWELL-BRISCOE MOTOR COMPANY

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York Issued under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated October 10, 1912, Representing Notes Made or Endorsed by and Claims against the Above Named Companies:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that distribution of the amounts of cash payable under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization will be made on and after FEBRUARY 14, 1913, at the office of the Depositary, CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, to holders of Certificates of Deposit representing notes made or endorsed by, and claims against the above named Companies, which have been admitted by the Committee as valid obligations of the respective Companies, upon the presentation and surrender of Certificates of Deposit representing notes which, under the provisions of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, are to be paid in full, properly endorsed in blank, and upon the presentation of Certificates of Deposit representing notes and claims which under the provisions of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization are entitled to receive part cash and part Voting Trust Certificates, properly endorsed in blank, for the notation thereon of the payment of the amounts payable in respect thereof. It is expected that distribution of the Voting Trust Certificates as provided in the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization will be made in the near future, and later announcement in regard to such distribution will be made by the Committee.

Dated New York, February 14, 1913.

GEORGE W. DAVISON, Chairman.
CHARLES H. SABIN,
BENJAMIN STRONG, JR.,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
JAMES C. BRADY,
EUGENE MEYER, JR.,
NEAL RANTOUL,
ELISHA S. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE, Counsel.
A. SPOTSWOOD CAMPBELL, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE 6% NOTES DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1912 OF THE
KANSAS CITY RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY
AND
TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT REPRESENTING SUCH NOTES

The Committee representing the holders of the Notes deposited under the Deposit Agreement dated August 15, 1912, announces that it has arranged for the payment by the Kansas City Railway and Light Company on March 1, 1913, at the office of The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York City, of interest on said notes from September 1, 1912, to March 1, 1913, at the rate of 7% per annum. The interest received by the Committee on the deposited Notes will be paid at said time and place to the holders of Certificates of Deposit representing such Notes. The Notes and the Certificates of Deposit must be presented for endorsement thereon of the payment of the interest.

Dated February 22, 1913.

JOHN B. DENNIS,
SAMUEL L. FULLER,
JAMES J. STORROW,
PAUL M. WARBURG,
Committee.

BYRNE & CUTCHEON,
24 Broad Street, New York.
ROPES, GRAY & GORHAM,
60 State Street, Boston.
Counsel.

C. M. TRAVIS, Secretary.
24 Broad Street, New York City.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK SALES

STOCKS, (SHARES.)		BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	
SALES WEEK FEB. 22	1,765,220	SALES WEEK FEB. 22	$11,484,500
SALES WEEK FEB. 15	1,167,546	SALES WEEK FEB. 15	10,660,000
SALES WEEK FEB. 24, 1912	986,104	SALES WEEK FEB. 24, 1912	8,724,500
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	13,340,825	SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	90,358,000
SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	16,833,731	SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	156,141,500

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended Feb. 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	W'ks Net Chge.	Closing Friday, Feb. 21. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 22, '13.
205	164¾	150	Jan. 29	140	Jan. 22	$12,000,000	Dec. 2, '12	3	..	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	150	150	150	150	200	..	140	150	10
..	..	4¼	Feb. 1	3	Feb. 18	15,501,800	.....	..	..	Allis-Chalmers Co. t. r., 3d pd.	100	3½	3½	3	3	1	— ⅝	2¾	3	1,000
..	..	12⅛	Jan. 15	9⅛	Feb. 18	14,105,500	.....	..	..	Allis-Chal. Co. pf. t. r., 3d pd.	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	6¼	— ⅞	..	12½	200
92¾	60	80⅝	Jan. 2	66⅜	Feb. 19	153,887,900	Feb. 24, '13	1½	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	69	69⅝	66¾	67¾	66½	— 2⅜	67⅜	67¾	123,000
63⅝	54⅛	57	Jan. 3	46¼	Jan. 17	18,330,900	Jan. 15, '13	1	Q	American Agri. Chemical Co.	100	51⅝	52¼	51½	52	59	— 1¾	51	51½	850
104¼	98	99	Jan. 2	97⅞	Jan. 15	27,112,700	Jan. 15, '13	1½	Q	American Agri. Chem. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	98½	103	..	96	99½	.....
77	46½	50¼	Jan. 2	34	Feb. 19	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1¼	Q	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	35½	35½	34	34½	53¾	— 1½	34½	35⅛	3,315
101¼	90	85	Jan. 28	84	Jan. 28	5,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1½	Q	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	95	94	..	92½	95	.....
107⅝	91½	96¼	Jan. 4	93½	Jan. 13	4,600,000	Dec. 31, '12	1¾	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100	..	..	..	95	..	..	83½	90	.....
160	130	136⅝	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 16	5,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1¾	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co. pf.	100	133	133	133	133	130½	— 1¾	133	134⅞	100
47⅝	11¼	46⅞	Jan. 31	25½	Jan. 14	41,233,300	.....	..	..	American Can Co.	100	39⅜	41⅝	39⅛	40	11⅜	— ¼	39⅞	40	44,100
126¼	90⅜	120½	Jan. 30	113½	Jan. 14	41,233,300	Jan. 1, '13	½	Q	American Can Co. pf.	100	124½	124½	123⅛	123¾	92⅛	— 1	123⅜	124	4,060
63⅜	49⅞	56⅞	Jan. 2	49¾	Jan. 21	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	100	51⅜	51⅜	49¾	49¾	50¾	— 3⅛	49⅜	49¾	5,700
120	115	116¾	Jan. 21	115	Feb. 19	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	115½	115½	115	115	115	— 1	114	116	600
60¼	30⅜	48⅝	Jan. 6	47½	Jan. 14	16,264,700	.....	..	..	American Cities	100	47½	47½	47½	47½	..	..	47½	49	800
84¾	73½	78½	Jan. 2	75⅞	Feb. 18	20,553,500	Jan. 1, '13	3	SA	American Cities pf.	100	76	76	75⅞	75⅞	..	— ⅝	75¾	76	500
98	94	*94	Jan. 13	*94	Jan. 13	10,539,300	Dec. 31, '12	1¾	Q	American Coal Products	100	..	..	..	94	..	..	87	92	.....
114	108¾	109¼	Jan. 15	104¼	Jan. 15	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Products pf.	100	..	..	..	*100¼	..	..	100	100½	.....
60¼	45½	57⅜	Jan. 2	48¼	Feb. 19	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	50	50¼	48¾	49	49¼	— 1½	49	49½	1,200
39¼	95	96¾	Jan. 10	96⅝	Jan. 7	10,198,600	Dec. 2, '12	3	SA	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	96½	96½	96½	96½	98½	..	96	100	60
220	160	165	Feb. 6	160½	Jan. 2	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	3	Q	American Express Co.	100	170	170	165	168	215	..	164	170	55
100	3	5⅛	Jan. 8	4	Jan. 14	11,274,100	.....	..	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	..	..	..	4½	3	..	4¼	5	.....
34	20	28½	Feb. 10	24½	Jan. 17	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	Am. Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	27	20¼	..	25	27	1,400
30¾	18	24¾	Jan. 20	20	Jan. 2	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	American Ice Securities Co.	100	22⅜	22¼	22	22¼	20½	..	22½	23½	1,400
17⅞	9¼	11½	Jan. 31	9¼	Feb. 20	16,750,000	.....	..	..	American Linseed Co.	100	10¼	10⅜	9¼	9¼	..	— ⅞	9¼	9½	2,800
43	30	31½	Jan. 31	27⅞	Feb. 21	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '00	1¾	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	28	28	27⅜	27⅜	30	— 2½	27½	28½	700
47½	31⅝	44½	Jan. 9	35½	Feb. 21	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	..	American Locomotive	100	37	37½	35½	35½	32½	— 2¾	35¼	37	3,500
110½	103	109¾	Jan. 2	104⅞	Feb. 5	25,000,000	Jan. 21, '13	1¾	Q	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	105	105	105	105	104	..	104½	105¼	100
19⅛	4¾	13	Jan. 3	7⅞	Feb. 18	5,738,700	.....	..	..	American Malt Corporation	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..	— 3⅛	8	8½	100
69¼	42	61½	Jan. 3	47	Feb. 18	8,725,000	Nov. 2, '12	2½	SA	American Malt Corporation pf	100	51	51	47	50	50	2	50	51	3,125
91	66½	74¾	Jan. 30	68¼	Feb. 17	50,000,000	Dec. 16, '12	1	Q	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	69¾	70½	68¾	68¾	71¼	— 1½	68¼	68½	18,550
109⅜	102⅜	107	Feb. 7	103¾	Feb. 21	50,000,000	Dec. 2, '12	1¾	Q	Am. Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	100	104¾	104¾	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	— ⅛	103¾	104	450
89½	84	86	Jan. 9	84¾	Feb. 14	30,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1¼	Q	American Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	100	85	85	85	85	86¾	— 7	84½	85¼	460
203½	123	193	Jan. 22	183	Feb. 21	11,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	2½	Q	American Snuff Co.	100	190	190	183	183	131½	— 7	180	192	700
105	90	105	Jan. 21	104	Jan. 6	5,840,600	Jan. 1, '13	1½	..	American Snuff Co. pf. new.	100	102	103	103	103	..	..	103	105	10
44⅝	26	40½	Feb. 3	33⅜	Jan. 6	10,218,000	May 15, '11	1¼	..	American Steel Foundries	100	35	35	35	35	28	— 1	34¼	35	100
153½	113½	118	Jan. 31	113½	Jan. 15	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	115½	116	115	115	119½	— ⅝	115	116	1,400
124	113½	116¾	Jan. 28	115	Jan. 15	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	American Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	100	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	118	— ⅛	115	116	100
74	66	69⅝	Jan. 30	62	Feb. 21	14,000,000	Dec. 2, '12	1¼	Q	American Tel. & Cable Co.	100	62	62	62	62	..	— 2	60⅛	66	108
149¼	137⅝	140	Jan. 3	131½	Feb. 19	335,001,000	Jan. 15, '13	2	Q	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	135	133⅞	131½	132¼	141⅞	— ¾	132	132½	7,690
324⅜	241⅝	294⅝	Jan. 10	247	Feb. 21	49,314,700	Dec. 2, '12	2½	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	258¼	258½	247	247	255	—13	247	250	1,985
106⅝	101½	106⅜	Jan. 27	103	Jan. 3	51,605,000	Jan. 2, '13	1½	Q	Am. Tobacco Co. pf., new.	100	104	104	103¼	103⅜	103½	— 1⅝	102	104	300
99⅛	97½	99	Jan. 4	96⅜	Feb. 7	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1½	Q	American Water Works pf.	100	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	..	+ ⅜	97	97½	150
31	18	18⅜	Jan. 11	17½	Jan. 14	20,000,000	.....	..	..	American Woolen Co.	100	17¼	17½	17½	17½	27½	— ½	17	18	100
84½	79	81	Jan. 3	77½	Feb. 2	40,000,000	Jan. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	87½	— 1¼	77½	79½	100
41⅝	25⅜	32¼	Jan. 2	28¼	Feb. 19	12,500,000	Oct. 1, '12	1	SA	American Writing Paper pf.	25	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	30¼	— 1	29	31	300
48	34	41½	Jan. 2	34⅜	Feb. 19	108,312,500	Jan. 15, '13	75c	Q	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	35½	35⅞	34⅜	35	35⅞	— ¾	35	35¼	12,700
127½	105½	120	Jan. 7	109	Feb. 17	9,967,000	Feb. 15, '13	2	Q	Assets Realization Co.	100	109¼	109¼	109	109	107¼	— ⅞	107	108	440
47	41½	42¼	Jan. 30	42¼	Jan. 30	40,000,000	Mar. 1, '07	$1.50	..	Associated Oil Co.	100	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅜	..	+ ⅛	..	44½	100
111⅜	103¼	106⅝	Jan. 6	101	Feb. 18	174,470,000	Dec. 2, '12	1½	Q	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	102	102	101	101	104	— 1⅛	101	101¼	12,900
107⅝	101½	102¼	Jan. 29	100⅞	Jan. 3	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '13	2½	SA	Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	101¼	101¼	101	101	104	— ½	101	101¼	1,800
148½	130¾	133⅜	Jan. 9	126⅞	Feb. 17	67,538,700	Jan. 10, '13	3½	SA	Atlantic Coast Line	100	126⅞	127¼	126⅞	127	136¼	— ½	125	127	450
60⅜	49	53¾	Jan. 8	48	Feb. 19	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1	SA	BALDWIN LOCO. WORKS.	100	48⅛	48⅞	48	48	..	— 1	47½	48	500
105⅝	102⅝	104⅜	Feb. 10	103⅜	Feb. 17	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	3½	SA	Baldwin Loco. Works pf.	100	103⅜	104⅜	103⅜	104⅜	103⅜	— 1¼	104⅜	106	233
111⅞	101¼	106⅜	Jan. 22	100	Feb. 21	152,314,800	Sep. 3, '12	3	SA	Baltimore & Ohio	100	100⅜	101	100	100	102⅛	— 1¼	100	100	8,250
91	80¼	88	Jan. 10	83½	Jan. 30	60,000,000	Sep. 3, '12	2	SA	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	84¼	84¼	84¼	84½	88	..	84	85	50
..	..	7-16	Jan. 11	1-128	Feb. 17	.....	.....	..	..	Baltimore & Ohio rights.	.....	1-64	1-64	1-128	1-128	..	..	..	..	9,000
2⅞	⅞	1⅝	Jan. 17	1	Jan. 14	8,931,980	Dec. 31, '07	12½c	..	Batopilas Mining	100	..	..	..	1¼	..	..	1⅛	1¾	.....
51⅝	27⅝	41½	Jan. 9	35	Feb. 18	14,862,000	.....	..	..	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	35¾	37	35	36½	30	— ¼	36¼	36½	5,000
80	56½	71	Jan. 9	65	Feb. 19	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07	¾	..	Bethlehem Steel Corpor. pf.	100	65¼	67½	65	67½	58⅞	+ 2	66¾	67¾	1,000
94½	76¾	92⅜	Jan. 9	87¾	Feb. 17	45,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	88½	89⅜	87¾	88¾	78	— ⅜	89	89¼	7,100
149	137½	137⅜	Jan. 27	130	Feb. 20	17,998,900	Jan. 2, '13	$2½	Q	Brooklyn Union Gas	100	131¾	134¾	130	132	140	— 5⅞	133½	136	717
11¼	7⅝	8	Jan. 13	7¼	Jan. 21	7,000,000	.....	..	..	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec. Co.	100	8	8	8	8	..	..	8	8⅞	100
110½	105	116	Jan. 30	110	Feb. 21	10,500,000	Feb. 15, '13	1½	SA	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts.	100	112	112	110	110	..	— 4	105	115	100
40⅛	28	31	Feb. 8	28¾	Feb. 21	14,647,200	Dec. 2, '12	¾	Q	Butterick Co.	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	..	— 1½	28	31	100
72¼	49½	56½	Feb. 3	49	Feb. 21	12,072,900	Jan. 1, '13	1¼	Q	CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM.	100	54½	55	49	49⅝	..	— 5⅝	49¼	49⅝	20,700
95½	84	86	Jan. 30	80¼	Feb. 20	10,100,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	California Petroleum pf.	100	83	83	80½	80⅝	..	— 2⅜	80½	85	800
67⅜	65	65	Feb. 13	62½	Jan. 29	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '13	1½	SA	Canada Southern	100	..	..	..	63	..	..	60	63	.....
283	226½	236¾	Jan. 9	227½	Feb. 17	199,953,300	Jan. 2, '13	2½	Q	Canadian Pacific	100	231	231⅞	227½	229¼	230¼	— 3¾	229⅛	229½	37,550
.....	.....	226¾	Feb. 14	220¼	Feb. 17	.....	.....	..	..	Can. Pac. sub. rcts., 1st inst.pd	..	220½	224	220½	224	..	— 2¾	220	222	400
101½	90⅞	103⅝	Feb. 6	99½	Jan. 16	11,289,500	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Case (J. I.) Thresh. Mach. pf.	100	102⅞	102⅛	100½	101	..	— 1	100	100¼	700
33⅜	16½	30¼	Feb. 5	26¾	Jan. 14	39,582,500	.....	..	..	Central Leather Co.	100	27	27¾	27	27	18	— 1	27	28	1,800
100⅞	80	95¼	Feb. 8	93⅛	Jan. 2	33,277,800	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	94½	94½	94⅜	94½	84½	— ½	94¼	95½	300
335	305	362	Jan. 13	353	Feb. 13	27,436,800	Feb. 1, '13	2	Q	Central of New Jersey	100	348	348	348	348	..	..	348	355	6
85¼	68¼	80	Jan. 2	70½	Feb. 19	62,793,700	Dec. 31, '12	1¼	Q	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	75⅜	76	70½	72	71⅞	— 4	72	72¼	26,350
24¼	17	18	Jan. 2	10¼	Feb. 21	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10	2	Q	Chicago & Alton.	100	11	11	10¼	11	17½	— 1	15	15½	3,300
208¼	155⅜	177⅜	Jan. 9	147⅜	Feb. 21	45,155,200	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western.	100	15⅜	15⅜	14½	15	17½	— 1	15	15½	3,300
39¾	30½	35	Jan. 9	30⅜	Feb. 19	40,936,300	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	30¾	31	30⅜	31	35½	..	30	31	900
117⅜	99⅝	116¼	Jan. 9	107½	Feb. 19	116,348,200	Sep. 3, '12	2½	SA	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P.	100	107½	108¾	107¼	107⅜	105⅞	— 1	107¾	107⅞	13,900
146	139½	145	Jan. 30	139⅜	Feb. 18	116,274,900	Sep. 3, '12	3½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf.	100	140	140	139⅜	140	145	— 1¾	136½	140	550
.....	.....	¼	Jan. 30	7-32	Feb. 7	.....	.....	..	..	Chicago, Mil. & St. P. rights.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
145	134⅛	138	Jan. 6	133⅜	Feb. 18	130,121,700	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	134½	134½	133⅜	133½	141½	— 1	132⅞	134	1,825
198	188	186	Feb. 18	185⅜	Feb. 11	22,395,100	Jan. 2, '13	2	Q	Chicago Northwestern pf.	100	186	186	186	186	..	+ ⅝	182	188	283
157	150	150½	Jan. 21	150	Feb. 13	11,256,800	Feb. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. Paul, M. & O. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	150	..	145	155	.....
50⅝	25	47⅜	Jan. 2	37	Feb. 18	3,899,670	.....	..	..	Chino Copper	5	38¾	38¾	37	37⅝	25¾	— 2⅛	37½	37⅝	24,700
62½	45¼	54	Jan. 21	53	Jan. 14	47,056,300	Sep. 1, '10	2	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	53	53	53	53	58	..	53	58	1,200
101½	95	94⅜	Jan. 16	94¾	Jan. 16	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '13	1¼	Q	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	..	..	..	94¾	..	..	90½	95	.....
43¾	23½	41½	Feb. 3	31	Jan. 14	84	Apr. 15, '02	1⅜	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	36	36	33¼	34	24⅝	— 2⅜	33¾	34¼	6,100
140	106	155	Feb. 1	150	Jan. 24	2,000,000	Jan. 20, '13	2½	SA	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	..	..	..	155	..	..	..	..	.....
.....	32½	33	Jan. 3	28	Feb. 19	30,345,000	Dec. 31, '12	1	A	Colorado Southern	100	28⅞	28⅞	28	28	..	— 1½	28	29⅛	200
72⅝	72	67	Feb. 15	66	Feb. 20	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '12	2	SA	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	66	66	66	66	76½	— 1	65¾	70	165
102	102	*102¾	Jan. 28	*102¼	Feb. 14	25,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1½	Q	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	.....	.....	.....	*102¼	.....	.....	102¼	105	.....
149¼	139¾	142⅜	Jan. 9	131⅞	Feb. 18	99,738,400	Dec. 16, '12	1½	Q	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	133½	133¾	131½	131¾	139¼	— 2¼	131½	131¾	5,180
10	2⅜	17⅛	Jan. 31	13	Jan. 14	40,777,300	.....	..	..	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	14	14⅜	13¼	13¼	10	— 1⅜	13¼	13¼	3,960
86	70	77	Feb. 19	77	Feb. 19	20,826,900	Jan. 15, '13	1¾	Q	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	76	76	74½	74½	77¼	..	73½	75½	2,200
96	92	90	Feb. 4	90	Feb. 4	2,995,700	Dec. 15, '12	3	SA	Crex Carpet Co.	100	77	77	77	77	..	— 7	75	85	100
89½	75	79¼	Jan. 31	74½	Feb. 21	7,893,800	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Cuban-American Sugar pf.	100	..	..	..	90	..	— 2	..	94½	.....
100¼	30¾	100⅝	Jan. 16	98¾	Feb. 20	37,828,500	Dec. 2, '12	1½	Q	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	100	100	98¾	98¾	..	— 1	98½	99	600
175½	162	167	Jan. 8	160⅞	Feb. 18	42,503,000	Dec. 20, '12	2½	Q	Delaware & Hudson	100	162	162	160⅜	160⅞	171½	— 1¾	161¼	163¼	1,100
307	550	445	Jan. 13	400	Feb. 19	30,277,000	Jan. 20, '13	2½	Q	Del., Lack. & Western.	50	410	410	400	400	555	—15	395	410	420
.....	.....	420	Feb. 4	405	Feb. 6	.....	.....	..	..	D., L. & W. sub. rcts, 50% pd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	18½	23⅜	Jan. 9	19½	Feb. 18	38,000,000	.....	..	..	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	20¼	20¼	19½	20⅛	21⅜	— ⅝	20¼	21½	500
46¾	34½	41	Jan. 10	36	Feb. 17	40,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	36	37	36	37	41½	— ⅜	35	37	200
76⅜	61½	80⅜	Feb. 4	76	Feb. 18	12,500,000	Dec. 2, '12	1¼	Q	Detroit United	100	76	76	76	76	29	— 4⅜	17	17½	2,700
36¼	20	27⅜	Jan. 2	17	Jan. 22	30,815,300	Oct. 31, '12	½	..	Distillers' Sec. Corporation.	100	18½	18½	17	17	2	— 2	17	17½	100
11⅝	8	8½	Jan. 2	8	Jan 3	12,000,000	.....	..	..	Duluth, S. Shore & Atlantic.	100	8	8	8	8	..	..	6	8	.....
23	14	16¼	Jan. 2	13	Feb. 19	10,000,000	.....	..	..	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic pf.	100	13	13	13	13	..	— 2½	12	15	100
39¼	30	32⅝	Jan. 2	28½	Feb. 21	112,378,900	.....	..	..	ERIE	100	29½	29⅝	28½	28⅝	31	— 1¼	28⅝	28½	21,000
57⅞	47½	49½	Jan. 30	43½	Feb. 20	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	Erie 1st pf.	100	45½	45½	43½	43¾	51

EXCHANGE A POWER WHEN INCORPORATED

President Mabon Shows Bill at Albany Gives Rights Not Now Exercised or Existing.

DANGERS IN SUCH A SYSTEM

Proposed Legislation Would Let the Exchange Borrow and Lend Money, While Now It Can Do Neither.

James B. Mabon, President of the New York Stock Exchange, gave out a statement for the press yesterday criticising the proposed bill to incorporate the New York Stock Exchange. He pointed out that the bill conferred upon the Stock Exchange broad and dangerous powers, which it does not now exercise or attempt to exercise. By placing the Stock Exchange in the same class as a banking corporation the proposed legislation, according to Mr. Mabon, seemingly contemplates that the Stock Exchange will borrow from banks in order to finance its members. Mr. Mabon said that "the dangers that would result from the exercise of such powers and the abuses to which such exercise might be subject are patent to all."

Another fault that Mr. Mabon finds in the bill is that it limits the power of the Governors to expel a member who has been guilty of fraudulent practices, and does not substitute any other method of enforcing discipline. Mr. Mabon described as a "monstrous injustice" the method by which the bill attempts to force incorporation on the Stock Exchange, and said that it uses the criminal law "for the purpose of coercing men to consent to do what the State cannot by direct enactment require them to do." His statement in full follows:

The proposed bill to incorporate the New York Stock Exchange has now assumed definite shape, and a measure has been drafted and submitted to the two houses of the Legislature which is designed to effect such incorporation. As the measure comes up for public hearing at Albany on Wednesday this would seem to be a proper time to explain the character of this proposed legislation.

The draft of the bill reveals the fact that an exchange, incorporated pursuant to its provisions, may borrow and re-loan money, and may loan to its members such of its funds as the Directors deem prudent; it may establish branches for the convenient transaction of its business elsewhere than in the place where the principal place of business is situated; it may provide for the safekeeping of earnest moneys, stocks, bonds, and other securities and valuable property; it is made subject to the modification, supervision and examination by the Superintendent of Banks in the same manner and to the same extent as a banking corporation, and must make an annual report to the Superintendent of Banks.

But the New York Stock Exchange does not engage in the business of borrowing or loaning money; it never has occasion to borrow money, except for the construction of an Exchange building or other like purpose; it never loans money to its members, nor to anybody else; it has no occasion for branch offices; it has nothing to do with the safekeeping of earnest moneys or securities. Its business affairs are confined to receiving the dues of its members, the rent of offices in its building and other like sources of income, and the expenditure of these moneys in the maintenance of its building, the payment of its employes and in other similar ways. These are the only matters that an examination by the Superintendent of Banks would disclose, or that an annual report would contain in respect to the New York Stock Exchange.

Confers Extraordinary Powers.

The proposed bill would confer upon the Exchange very broad and very dangerous powers, which it does not now exercise or attempt to exercise, and which are totally unnecessary to the discharge of its functions. It would confer upon the Exchange general banking powers, and it seemingly contemplates that the Stock Exchange will borrow from the banks in order to finance its members. The dangers that would result from the exercise of such powers and the abuses to which such exercise might be subject are patent to all.

The bill leaves the duty of preventing the abuse of the facilities of the Exchange exactly where it rests now, i. e., in the hands of its members, but instead of leaving the Governors free, as they are to-day, to expel any member who has been guilty of fraud or fraudulent practices or conduct contrary to just and equitable principles of trade, it limits their power effectually to perform this duty by requiring the consent of a Superintendent of Banks to any by-law that they might adopt. The powers of discipline are thus very seriously impaired.

Under the terms of this bill a member may be disciplined for violation of the rules, regulations, and by-laws of the corporation expressly set out in its charter or adopted by the corporation with the approval of the Superintendent of Banks, and the violation of an expressed by-law must be shown in order to punish a member. Furthermore, in a case of insolvency the bill provides that a membership is to be sold at public auction for the benefit of the creditors—that is to say, the Exchange is no longer to have control over its membership. It is undoubtedly the intention of the bill that any one who buys a membership at public auction would thereby become a member of the Exchange. This we regard as improper, since no affirmative power is created anywhere for the maintenance of a higher business standard, such as that now enforced by the Exchange under its rules. The members of the Exchange or its governing body are left without assistance to accomplish these purposes. The powers of the governing body are impaired by limiting their enforcement of discipline, and they are still further impaired by the veto power given the Superintendent of Banks.

Objections to Incorporation.

The most important matter to be considered in this bill, however, is the method by which it is proposed to force incorporation upon the New York Stock Exchange.

The fact is recognized that the State has no power to require the members of the Exchange to become members of a corporation, or by an enactment to transfer their interest therein to a corporation. The difficulty that this fact presents is dealt with by providing that a majority of the members of an unincorporated Exchange may, by accepting incorporation, bind the entire membership to such acceptance, and that thereupon the property of the association shall be vested in the corporation formed under the act by the majority, that on and after Sept. 1, it shall be a misdemeanor for any unincorporated association to provide an exchange room for the use of its members, and makes it a misdemeanor for any member of such an organization to buy or sell securities in its exchange room, or otherwise to make use of its facilities.

In other words, the bill undertakes to authorize the majority of the members of an unincorporated association to dispose of its property regardless of the terms of the contract between the members, and to coerce the minority into becoming members of a corporation under penalty of being deprived of their interest in the common property; it undertakes to coerce the majority into accepting incorporation by the simple method of declaring that the members of the association must either close their exchange, assent to incorporation or be treated as criminals.

The legal aspects of this method of forcing incorporation upon an unincorporated association are matters to be dealt with in briefs and legal arguments. The most striking thing about it is its monstrous injustice, its disregard of the constant right of minorities, and its use of the criminal law for the purpose of coercing men to consent to do what the State cannot by direct enactment require them to do. The purchase and sale of securities is a perfectly lawful business. This bill recognizes it to be lawful and necessary, and does not attempt in any way to regulate it or to restrict the right to engage in it. Men may buy or sell in offices or on street corners, or anywhere they may happen to meet without restriction or supervision. But if any number of them form an association and hire a common room in which to meet this bill makes them guilty of a crime. There is no principle or general policy in this. It is, on the contrary, a shocking perversion of the criminal law. The criminal provisions of this bill have just one purpose—to coerce the New York Stock Exchange into accepting incorporation. It is safe to say that if that purpose should once be accomplished there would be no opposition to the repeal of the criminal provisions of the proposed acts. In other words, these criminal provisions have no relation to any supposed public injury resulting from the acts that are made criminal, but are coercive measures, pure and simple, designed to extort from the Stock Exchange its consent to incorporate. If the New York Legislature is willing to adopt the principle upon which these bills have been framed it is difficult to predict the ultimate consequences.

It may not be many years before the right of association for which men have striven for generations will no longer exist in this country.

Besides a committee from the Exchange, individual brokers, bankers, and downtown business men generally talk of appearing at the hearing at Albany in opposition to the incorporation bill.

NON-PARTISAN BENCH BILL.

Progressive Measure Provides for Free Choice of Judges.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—As a Progressive Party measure a bill providing for non-partisan nominations and elections of candidates for the bench will be introduced in both houses to-morrow evening. The bill will provide for a non-partisan judicial primary and a separate column for judiciary candidates on the official ballot in the general election.

Under this plan candidates for judiciary offices can be nominated by petition only. To emphasize the non-partisan character of the nominations, voters, whether enrolled or not, will be entitled to sign such petitions. In the case of the designation by petition for other offices, only enrolled voters can participate. The Massachusetts form of ballot is provided for the judicial primaries, with a rotation of names, so as not to give one candidate any advantage over another.

The two candidates receiving the highest and next highest number of votes at the primaries will be the nominees. At the election the names of the candidates for judicial office as nominated at the non-partisan primaries are to be placed on the official ballot in a separate section, set off from the rest of the ballot by a heavy black line and headed Judicial Nominations. The Massachusetts ballot grouping again is to be used on the official ballot at election time for such nominees.

Ex-Senator Frederick M. Davenport, Chairman of the Suil Moses Legislative Committee, said to-day the Progressive element in the Legislature undoubtedly would give its support to the Bar Association bill for a separate judicial ballot.

GOES TO DISSOLVE MERGER.

Wickersham on Way to Approve Pacific Roads' Separation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—George W. Wickersham, Attorney General, is on his way to St. Louis to give his approval to-morrow in the United States Circuit Court to the plan for dissolving the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger. The plan has been agreed to by Mr. Wickersham, the representatives of the railroads, and representatives of the underwriting firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. It is thought the court will not make any objection to the plan, details of which have been published.

The one real difficulty in obeying the mandate of the Supreme Court arose over the method of distributing 46 per cent. of the shares of the Southern Pacific Railroad held by the Union Pacific. That difficulty carried the case back to the Supreme Court for another ruling. The Government's contention was sustained—that distribution among the Union Pacific stockholders would not carry out the meaning of the court's opinion already delivered.

Mr. Wickersham's view of the proposed dissolution plan has been expressed as follows:

"The plan creates ideal competitive conditions between Eastern points and Portland and San Francisco, and relieves the States of Oregon and California of the monopoly of railroad control."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Precious Stones at 20 Per Cent.—Gut Strings Pay 45 Per Cent.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has upheld a contention raised by William B. Flory & Co. regarding the classification under the tariff act of 1909 of imitation precious stones. They were returned for duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem as cut stones, and were claimed dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 449.

The following importers failed to submit testimony in tariff cases, and their protests were overruled: M. Borchardt, Wells Fargo & Co., the De Vilbiss Manufacturing Company, Michigan Central Railroad Company, E. H. Bailey & Co., R. C. Chance's Sons, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Union Cotton Bagging Corporation, the Icy-Hot Bottle Company, Austin, Balwin & Co., Hudson Trading Company, J. J. Maguire, the R. B. MacLea Company, B. Altman & Co., Spielmann & Co., Astoria Veneer Mills & Dock Company, W. T. Bugbee, Bernard, Judae & Co., American Shipping Company, George W. Sheldon & Co., A. C. Sherrard & Co., Kimball & Chappell Company, Marshal Field & Co., Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, A. N. Leavitt, Hawley & Letserich, F. H. Shallus, W. A. Brown & Co., Lyons Brothers & Co., and the Overland Freight Transfer Company.

The board overruled a claim by Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher dealing with the classification under the act of 1909 of gut strings readily for use in their imported condition to be attached to musical instruments. They were assessed at 45 per cent. ad valorem as parts of instruments, and were claimed dutiable at 25 per cent. under Paragraph 462, or free of duty under Paragraph 529.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 26

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable at the Treasurer's Office, No. 165 Broadway, New York N. Y., on Tuesday, April 1, 1913, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, February 28, 1913. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of stockholders to be held on Wednesday, April 9, 1913, the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 10, 1913, and reopened on Thursday, April 10, 1913, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Treasurer.

New York, February 6, 1913.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Coupons due March 1, 1913, from bonds mentioned below, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the company, 25 Broad Street, New York:

Minneapolis & St Louis Railroad Company First and Refunding Four Per Cent. Bonds.
Iowa Central Railway Company First and Refunding Four Per Cent. Bonds.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF

American Smelting & Refining Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, at No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, on Wednesday, the second day of April, 1913, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the stock of this Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M., the 10th day of March, 1913, and will be reopened on the 20th day of March, 1913.

Dated New York, February 20th, 1913.

W. E. MERRISS, Secretary.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK SALES

SALES OF STOCKS (Continued

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended Feb. 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	W'ks Net Chge.	Closing Friday, Feb. 21. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 22, '13.
8½	3	4	Jan. 2	3¼	Feb. 13	5,708,700	.....	..	..	QUICKSILVER	100	..	..	..	3¼	..	..	3¾	4	.....
12¼	5½	4½	Jan. 14	4	Feb. 8	4,291,300	May 8, '01	½	..	Quicksilver pf.	100	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	7	.....
40¾	27½	35	Jan. 9	29½	Feb. 20	13,500,000	Oct. 22, '08	1	..	RAILWAY STEEL SP'G CO.	100	30½	30½	29½	29½	27½	— 1½	29½	32	500
105	98½	100	Jan. 13	98⅝	Jan. 16	13,500,000	Dec. 20, '12	1¾	Q	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	99	99	99	99	103	— ⅞	98½	100	100
88½	80¼	*81	Jan. 10	*81	Jan. 10	8,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	2	SA	Railroad Sec., Ill Cent. stk. cfs	100	..	..	..	*81	..	..	79	84	.....
24½	16	22	Jan. 2	16⅝	Feb. 19	14,474,300	.....	..	..	Ray Consolidated Copper	10	17⅝	17⅝	16⅞	17	17¼	— ¼	17	17¼	15,700
179¼	148½	168⅞	Jan. 2	157½	Feb. 18	70,000,000	Feb. 13, '13	2	Q	Reading	50	159	160¼	157½	157⅝	153⅞	— 2⅜	157⅝	157½	278,100
93¼	87½	91½	Jan. 27	90	Jan. 3	28,000,000	Dec. 12, '12	1	Q	Reading 1st pf.	50	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝	90⅜	..	..	90⅝	92	200
101½	92	93	Jan. 2	89½	Feb. 19	42,000,000	Jan. 9, '13	1	QJJO	Reading 2d pf.	50	90	90	89½	89½	95¼	— 1½	89	90¼	200
35½	15⅝	26⅞	Jan. 31	23⅝	Jan. 20	27,352,000	.....	..	..	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	25	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	16¾	+ ½	24½	24⅝	2,400
93⅝	64½	80½	Feb. 1	82⅝	Jan. 14	25,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1½	Q	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	84½	84⅝	84	84	68¼	— 1	85	86	710
30½	22⅝	24½	Feb. 4	20⅞	Jan. 20	90,888,200	.....	..	..	Rock Island Co.	100	22⅝	22⅝	21½	22	23⅛	— ⅝	22	22⅝	8,700
59⅝	42½	44⅝	Jan. 2	37	Jan. 20	49,947,400	Nov. 1, '05	1	..	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	39½	39⅝	38½	38½	49	— 1¾	38¼	39	3,800
101	80½	92½	Jan. 7	68⅛	Feb. 21	10,908,300	.....	..	..	Rumely (M.) Co.	100	80½	81	68½	68½	..	—11	68	68½	3,300
103½	99½	99¾	Jan. 4	91	Feb. 20	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	100	95	95	91	91	..	— 2½	90	93	750
29½	17½	19⅝	Jan. 11	15	Feb. 21	29,000,000	.....	..	..	ST. L. & SAN FRANCISCO.	100	16	16	15	15	..	— 1¼	13½	16	200
69½	58½	59	Feb. 11	55¼	Jan. 22	5,000,000	Feb. 1, '13	1	Q	St. Louis & S. F. 1st pf.	100	59	59	59	59	..	..	55	60	130
43⅜	26½	29	Jan. 11	25¼	Jan. 17	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '05	1	..	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf.	100	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½	38⅞	— ½	25	25½	750
57	47	54½	Jan. 17	45	Feb. 15	13,736,000	Jan. 1, '13	2	SA	St. L. & S. F.,C.&E.I. n.stk.cfs.	1,000	45	50	45	49	..	+ 4	45	49	5
40⅝	29⅜	35½	Jan. 13	32½	Feb. 20	16,356,200	.....	..	..	St. Louis Southwestern	100	33	33	32½	32½	32½	— 1½	33	34	400
80⅝	68½	75	Jan. 9	73¼	Jan. 14	19,893,700	Jan. 15, '13	1¼	Q	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	..	..	..	74⅞	70¼	..	73½	75	.....
27½	18	20⅝	Jan. 30	18½	Jan. 22	33,095,250	.....	..	..	Seaboard Air Line	100	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	..	½	18½	19¼	400
50½	44⅝	48⅝	Jan. 29	44⅝	Feb. 21	22,420,800	.....	..	..	Seaboard Air Line pf.	100	46½	46½	44¾	44¾	..	— 2	45	45¾	1,500
221	140	213½	Jan. 2	187	Feb. 20	40,000,000	Feb. 15, '13	1¾	Q	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	100	201	201	187	187½	151½	—14½	188	193	9,150
124⅜	121	124½	Jan. 2	122½	Jan. 16	8,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	124	..	..	124	.....	.....
59¾	39½	45½	Jan. 28	44	Jan. 25	10,000,000	Sep. 1, '10	1¼	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & I. Co.	100	..	..	..	44	40	..	36	42	.....
105	94	93¼	Feb. 8	93¼	Feb. 8	6,700,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	93¼	..	..	91½	96	.....
83	74½	70	Jan. 8	70	Jan. 6	3,371,000	Jan. 2, '13	**3	Q	South Porto Rico Sugar	100	..	..	..	70	81	..	..	69½	.....
110	100	*108	Jan. 17	*108	Jan. 17	3,704,500	Jan. 2, '13	2	Q	South Porto Rico Sugar pf.	100	..	..	..	*108	110	..	..	108½	.....
113½	103½	110	Jan. 30	99	Feb. 21	272,672,400	Jan. 2, '13	1½	Q	Southern Pacific	100	100⅞	101¼	99	99⅛	108¼	— 2⅛	99¼	99¼	55,100
..	..	100½	Feb. 15	100¼	Feb. 15	.....	.....	..	..	South. Pac. sub. rec., w. i.	..	..	..	..	100⅝	..	..	..	..	.....
..	..	⅝	Feb. 14	5-32	Feb. 13	.....	.....	..	..	Southern Pacific rights	..	¼	5-16	3-16	5-32	..	—1-32	..	..	37,073
32	20½	28⅝	Jan. 2	25¼	Feb. 21	119,900,000	.....	..	..	Southern Railway extended	100	26¼	26¼	25½	25½	27⅜	— 1⅜	25¾	25⅝	5,800
86⅞	68¼	87	Jan. 9	78⅜	Jan. 18	60,000,000	Oct. 28, '12	2½	SA	Southern Railway pf. extended	100	80⅛	80½	78⅞	78⅞	73¼	1	78½	78⅞	1,710
36	16¼	40¼	Jan. 31	35¼	Jan. 15	4,600,000	Aug. 3, '12	2	..	Standard Milling	100	..	..	..	38⅝	..	..	35	39	.....
64	53	66⅞	Feb. 4	65	Feb. 18	6,900,000	Oct. 31, '12	2½	SA	Standard Milling pf.	100	65	65	65	65	..	— 1	63¼	65	200
49½	30	38	Feb. 6	26	Feb. 20	27,931,600	.....	..	..	Studebaker Co.	100	33	33	26	27⅝	..	— 1⅛	27½	29½	6,200
98¼	90½	93¼	Jan. 13	88½	Feb. 20	13,095,000	Dec. 2, '12	1¾	Q	Studebaker Co. pf.	100	91¾	91¾	88½	88½	..	— 2½	88¼	91	2,060
47¼	34½	39½	Jan. 4	32¼	Jan. 27	5,000,000	Jan. 20, '13	$1.50	..	TENNESSEE COPPER	25	33½	37¼	33	36	36⅜	+ 2½	35⅝	36	6,200
130⅝	81	122¾	Jan. 10	112	Jan. 2	27,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1¼	Q	Texas Co.	100	116½	116½	114	114	95¼	— 2	114	115	2,060
20½	20½	22⅝	Jan. 8	18	Feb. 19	38,760,000	.....	..	..	Texas Pacific	100	19	19	18	18⅛	21⅜	— 1⅞	18	19	1,000
97½	89	97	Jan. 18	95	Feb. 13	4,076,100	.....	..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	..	..	..	95	..	..	93	105	.....
49⅜	33½	40½	Jan. 2	35	Feb. 18	16,305,400	.....	..	..	Third Avenue	100	36½	36½	35	35½	42½	— 1	35¼	36	4,000
10⅝	2½	3	Jan. 14	3	Jan. 14	13,875,000	May 1, '07	1	..	Toledo Railways and Light	100	..	..	..	3	..	..	2¼	..	.....
16⅞	10½	13	Jan. 9	11	Jan. 21	10,000,000	.....	..	..	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	..	..	..	12⅞	13⅜	..	10	12	.....
30	28	29⅜	Jan. 3	25½	Feb. 18	10,000,000	Oct. 16, '11	1	..	Toledo, St. Louis & West. pf.	100	26¾	26¾	25½	25½	32⅜	— 3¾	25	28	350
111⅛	103	108¼	Jan. 23	105	Jan. 3	20,100,000	Jan. 2, '13	1½	Q	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	105	105	105	105	106½	— ½	..	..	300
115⅝	95	99½	Jan. 3	91¼	Feb. 18	8,500,000	Jan. 1, '13	1	Q	UNDERW'D TYPEWRITER.	100	96⅛	96⅛	91½	93⅞	105½	— 2⅛	92	93	3,430
114½	111	113	Jan. 21	112½	Jan. 3	5,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Underwood Typewriter pf.	100	..	..	..	113	112¼	..	110	113	.....
17⅞	4⅝	7⅜	Jan. 3	5¼	Feb. 19	16,000,000	.....	..	..	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	6½	6½	5½	5⅞	5	¾	5⅞	6	7,325
67⅜	35½	41⅜	Jan. 3	30	Feb. 6	11,000,000	Oct. 15, '12	1	..	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	32	33⅛	31	33½	49¾	— 1⅞	32	33	2,000
176⅞	150⅜	162¾	Jan. 6	154⅝	Feb. 18	216,647,400	Jan. 2, '13	2½	Q	Union Pacific	100	155⅝	157⅛	154⅝	155⅜	164⅜	— 1⅛	155⅝	155⅞	139,400
90½	88¼	93½	Jan. 6	87	Feb. 20	99,569,300	Oct. 1, '12	2	SA	Union Pacific pf.	100	88	88	87	87½	92⅜	— ⅜	87¼	87½	1,600
..	..	⅜	Feb. 19	3-32	Feb. 13	.....	.....	..	..	Union Pacific rights	.....	⅛	3-16	1-16	3-32	..	—3-32	..	..	79,100
64¾	47	50½	Feb. 7	46⅞	Jan. 24	10,247,500	Feb. 1, '13	1	Q	United Cigar Manufactures	100	48	49	47½	48	100	— ½	47	48	900
109	104	102½	Feb. 11	100¼	Jan. 24	5,000,000	Nov. 30, '12	1¾	..	United Cigar Manufact. pf.	100	102	102	100¼	100¼	109	— 2½	101	103	200
102⅜	97	101	Jan. 8	97½	Feb. 18	14,427,500	Feb. 1, '13	2	Q	United Dry Goods	100	97½	97½	97½	97½	97	½	97	98	100
107⅞	102¼	105½	Jan. 14	104⅝	Feb. 17	10,819,100	Nov. 30, '12	1¾	Q	United Dry Goods pf.	100	104½	104½	104⅜	104½	103⅝	⅜	100	102½	200
89½	25	35½	Jan. 3	24½	Feb. 20	20,400,000	.....	..	..	United Rys. Investment Co.	100	28⅝	28⅝	24½	25¼	36	3⅜	25¼	26	1,900
69½	57	63¾	Jan. 3	48	Feb. 20	16,000,000	Jan. 10, '07	2½	..	United Rys. Investment Co. pf	100	55	55	48	49⅞	63	— 5½	49¾	50	5,000
22½	13	16⅜	Jan. 30	14⅞	Jan. 18	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '07	1	..	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co.	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	⅛	14	14½	100
64⅞	54	56⅝	Jan. 31	55	Jan. 15	12,106,300	Oct. 15, '12	1	Q	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	56¾	51	..	55	60	.....
100	62¾	66	Jan. 3	53	Feb. 20	10,000,000	May 15, '12	3	..	United States Express Co.	100	53	53	53	53	92½	— 2	50	55	150
57¼	26	44	Jan. 6	35	Feb. 17	12,000,000	.....	..	..	U. S. Industrial Alcohol	100	35	35	35	35	28	— ⅛	30	35	100
105	93	95	Jan. 16	95	Jan. 16	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '13	1¾	Q	U. S. Industrial Alcohol pf.	100	..	..	..	95	..	..	92	100	.....
86½	67	77	Jan. 9	70	Feb. 20	16,162,800	Feb. 1, '13	1½	Q	U. S. Realty & Imp. Co.	100	71	71	70	70¼	..	— 3	70	72	600
3½	1⅛	1⅞	Jan. 16	1½	Feb. 11	5,918,800	Apr. 1, '08	1	..	U. S. Reduc. & Refining Co.	100	..	..	..	1½	..	..	1	1⅞	.....
10½	3	4	Jan. 10	3¼	Feb. 19	3,954,800	Oct. 10, '07	1½	..	U. S. Reduc. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	..	¼	3	6	200
67⅞	45¼	68⅝	Jan. 10	60¼	Feb. 20	34,140,000	Oct. 31, '12	1	Q	U. S. Rubber Co.	100	63	64	60¼	61	45½	— 2⅝	61	61¼	44,700
110	105⅞	109	Jan. 8	105	Feb. 17	56,656,400	Dec. 31, '12	2	Q	U. S. Rubber Co. 1st pf.	100	106	106	105	105¼	110	— 1½	105	105⅝	2,010
85½	75	81½	Jan. 9	75⅝	Feb. 13	1,600,400	Oct. 31, '12	1½	Q	U. S. Rubber Co. 2d pf.	100	..	..	..	78⅝	..	..	71½	81½	.....
80¾	58¼	60½	Jan. 2	60¼	Feb. 19	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '12	1¼	Q	U. S. Steel Corporation	100	62	62½	60¼	61⅝	60	— 1½	61¼	61⅝	315,925
117	107¼	110¾	Jan. 30	107⅜	Feb. 20	380,814,100	Nov. 29, '12	1¼	Q	U. S. Steel Corporation pf.	100	108½	108¼	107⅞	108⅛	108⅜	— ⅝	108	108¼	8,000
67½	52½	60⅝	Jan. 2	49½	Feb. 18	13,810,600	Dec. 31, '12	75c	Q	Utah Copper	10	50	51½	49½	51	56¾	— ¾	50⅝	51	12,750
57¼	50⅜	43⅛	Jan. 3	31	Feb. 19	27,984,400	Feb. 15, '13	1½	SA	VIRGINIA-CARO. CHEM. Co.	100	34	34	31	31¾	53½	— 3¼	32	32¼	2,600
122⅜	114⅞	114	Jan. 3	109	Jan. 21	20,000,000	Jan. 15, '13	2	Q	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf	100	..	..	..	110	120¾	..	108¾	110	.....
90	53½	54	Jan. 28	49	Feb. 19	9,073,600	.....	..	..	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	100	50½	50½	49	49	58	— 1	48	51	930
55	41	58	Feb. 13	51	Jan. 7	11,949,100	Oct. 21, '12	1	SA	Virginia Railway & Power	100	..	..	..	58	..	..	55	58	.....
92	87	92	Jan. 6	91	Jan. 14	7,699,400	Jan. 10, '13	2½	SA	Virginia Railway & Power pf.	100	..	..	..	91	..	..	92½	..	.....
27½	15	21⅞	Jan. 24	21¾	Jan. 24	2,000,000	.....	..	..	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	..	..	..	27	..	..	26	..	.....
87½	70	90	Jan. 6	84	Feb. 14	1,500,000	Jan. 20, '13	1¾	Q	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	88	88	88	88	83	..	90	..	50
9½	3⅝	4	Feb. 3	3	Feb. 17	53,200,200	.....	..	..	WABASH	100	3½	3½	3	3	7	— ½	2⅞	3	3,200
22⅞	12⅜	13¼	Jan. 14	9	Feb. 21	39,200,200	.....	..	..	Wabash pf.	100	11½	11½	9	9	18⅝	— 2⅜	9¼	9¾	2,320
151	116¾	123	Jan. 6	110	Jan. 27	23,967,300	Jan. 15, '13	5	SA	Wells Fargo Express Co.	100	111	111	111	111	145	— 1½	109	113	800
64¼	45	46	Jan. 2	37⅜	Jan. 7	46,420,600	.....	..	..	Western Maryland	100	42	43	42	43	58

MANHATTAN LOSING COASTWISE SHIPPING

Dock Commissioner Tomkins in Report to Mayor Insists Something Should Be Done.

REVIVES HIS TERMINAL PLAN

But, if Not This, Then Unite Board of Estimate Plan with It, He Says, but Have a Policy.

Coastwise shipping business on the Manhattan side of the North River is being gradually driven away by high rentals and congestion of traffic, Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins says, and he will send a report to the Mayor to-day asking for immediate consideration of the proposed terminal improvements in the general interest of the city and the business of the port.

"As James J. Hill stated, the railway system of the country is breaking down at the city terminals, as a consequence of the expense and difficulty of expanding them to meet the growing demands of business," the Dock Commissioner reminds the Mayor. Commissioner Tomkins insists that, without further delay, one or the other of the two plans suggested—the first by the Dock Department and the other known as the Board of Estimate committee's plan—should be approved and work commenced.

"The termination of the dangerous and obstructive surface-track nuisance of the New York Central," he continues, "should be speedily disposed of. It is intolerable that the city streets should be used as a car yard for general switching and transferring of freight cars, and yet the interests of the company, the city, and the State make their use a necessary one until a better method shall be substituted, and the courts have so ruled.

"So long as the New York Central, with its poor direct rail connection, is obliged to float most of its freight from uptown to the downtown sections under the same disabilities that the New Jersey roads encounter there will be no incentive for betterment. The roads other than the Central doing business here have so far provided for their wants, and it is the patrons of the Central who are most anxious to secure a modern freight terminal in order to avoid expensive trucking delays."

Coastwise Ships Needs Berths Coastwise.

Referring to the disadvantages confronting the shipping trade and its varied commerccial interests here, the Commissioner points out that additional dockage is immediately needed for coastwise ships, equally as pressing a necessity as the building of 1,000-foot docks for the transatlantic express steamships.

"A large part of this business consists of Southern coastwise steamers," Commissioner Tomkins says, "which are in effect ferries between railroad terminals at Southern cities and this port. The service they perform is in competition with railroads having land terminals here: it is analogous to that of the car-floats between Jersey City and Manhattan. The competitive influence of this traffic upon freight rates is most important, since these ships, with their railroad connections, afford the only means of avoiding the freight differential against this port.

"There is no longer room for both railroad car-float terminals and steamers at the water front on the west side of Manhattan. One or the other must vacate. The only way to recover the water front for the ships is to substitute for the railroad car-float terminals at piers, land terminals on the inshore side of the street, and made accessible to all the roads by a marginal railway as proposed by the Dock Department. If such provision shall not be made, then it is inevitable that this class of shipping will be forced away from Manhattan."

But by far the largest loss to business on account of the congestion on West Street and expensive terminals, with their crude systems of discharging and receiving freight, is the large item of expense to merchants because of the drayage delays. "This expense constitutes a serious menace to New York's commerce," according to the head of the Dock Department. No comparable charge in effecting shipments is encountered in any other city or port, he finds. "These terminal delays are retarding the introduction of the more general use of power trucks, the advantages of which are neutralized if their larger loads, their greater cost, and greater speed are to be availed of only in the intervals of long waits."

A Way to Reduce Cost of Living.

Commissioner Tomkins believes that the solution of the problem, according to the proposed improvements suggested by the Dock Department, will ultimately bring to the public the great benefit of a material reduction in the cost of living, and deliver food supplies in fresher and more wholesome condition. The establishment of one or more wholesale terminal markets along the west side may easily be made a part of the terminal improvements he announces to the Mayor.

It will be provided in the plans to have these markets connected with all the railway and big steamship lines entering the port.

"The cost of the food supply of the city is unnecessarily increased by its bad terminals," he says, "and public railway carriers should directly convey food into public terminal markets. Provision should be made for cellar and overhead cold storage under public control, and for retail markets and adjuncts."

While showing these advantages to the public the Dock Commissioner insists that another great advantage to the commercial and manufacturing interests would result from cheaper fuel and raw materials, due to more economic and more rapid handling of commodities in and out of the city.

To accomplish this two plans have been presented, that by the Dock Department for a public marginal elevated railroad south on West Street to Dey Street, and that of the committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a subway terminating at Thirtieth Street.

Insists on Some Action.

"These two plans are radically different, and their collision has deadlocked port development," complains the Commissioner, who adds: "The issue should be joined and public discussion had at once. The public and private interests involved are too large to be treated in a merely political or personal manner, and the discussion from the outset should be impersonal. It will be most unfortunate if a general port plan and policy shall not now be established and a beginning made to carry it out during this administration."

The promise is made by Commissioner Tomkins that the improvements outlined by his department will return a profit to the city if carried out in the general scheme as planned. For the artistic and social features and the general good to the public of his plans he gives this opinion:

"The beauty of the west side, as viewed from the river, will be greatly enhanced by the adoption of a correct development plan. The elevated railroad, hidden by the continuous pier sheds, will constitute a second-story street, from which the facades of the buildings along the marginal way will spring. A wide esplanade can be built over the elevated road and along the bulkhead flush with the roofs of the piers, enabling the pier roofs to be used as watertront parks. The expensive small park system of Manhattan, developed during the Hewitt administration, was largely the result of fencing off the water front by the railroads and the steamship bulkhead sheds."

Gets $20 Damages for Mud Splash.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Compensation of $20 was yesterday awarded a student whose clothes were covered with mud by a motor omnibus in the Faubourg Poissonière. Profiting by a recent police decree, he called the attention of an officer, who duly certified the damage.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

WHOLESALE PRICE CHANGES.

52 Variations Last Week, with Foodstuffs Much Easier in Tone.

Last week the declines indicated in Dun's list of wholesale commodity prices quoted in the New York and nearby markets more than doubled the advances shown. The total number of changes for the week was fifty-two, of which thirty-seven were declines. Nearly a third of the entire number of changes were shown in the prices quoted on foodstuffs, there having been fifteen declines there and three advances. The next weakest markets were metals and hides, where no advances and seven and five declines, respectively, were shown. Drugs, chemicals, and oils followed together, with eight declines and five advances. The leather market was the strongest of the lot, four upward revisions having been shown there and no drops from previous levels. The other changes occurred in grain, jute, rubber, and turpentine.

The changes for the week, with comparative prices for last year, follow:

DECLINES.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Beans, medium	$4.05	$4.35
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.12½	.14⅝
Butter, creamery, extras	.36	.29
Butter, Western factory, firsts	.22	.23
Eggs, nearby, fancy	.36	.39
Eggs, Western, firsts	.19	.36
Currants, cleaned	.07⅝	.08
Peaches, Cal., standard	.06	.10
Arsenic, white	.04¾	.02¾
Gum, chicle, jobbing lots	.45	.47½
Gum, tragacanth, Aleppo, firsts	.80	.85
Nitrate silver, crystals	.39½	.36
Oil, lemon	2.75	1.60
Opium, jobbing lots	6.00	8.40
Prussiate potash, yellow	.17½	.13⅝
Blue vitriol	.05¼	.049
Corn, No. 2, mixed	.59¼	.71¾
Hides, country, No. 1 steers	.15	.13
Hides, No. 1 cows, heavy	.14½	.13
Hides, No. 1 buff	.14¼	.13
Hides, No. 1 kip	.15½	.14
Hides, No. 1 calfskins	.16½	.17
Pig iron, basic, valley, furnace	16.25	12.25
Coke, furnace, prompt shipm't	2.25	1.75
Coke, foundry, prompt shipm't	3.00	2.10
Antimony, Hallett	.08¾	.07½
Copper, lake, New York	.15	.14¾
Spelter, New York	.0635	.067
Tin, New York	.40¼	.42⅝
Peas, Scotch, choice	3.50	5.90
Hogs, live, Chicago	8.00	5.55
Pork, mess, Chicago	19.75	15.50
Short ribs, sides, loose	10.50	8.32½
Rubber, upriver, fine	.98	1.10
Cloves, Zanzibar	.20¾	.10½
Pepper, Singapore, white	.17⅞	.16¼
Turnips, white	.50	1.00
ADVANCES.		
Ergot, Russian	1.40	.95
Shellac, D. C.	.27	.20
Oil, anise	1.65	1.50
Nitrate soda, 95%	2.62½	2.20
Wheat, No. 2 red, new crop	1.11	1.02½
Jute, spot, old crop	.06	.05
Leather, hemlock, sole, B. A. light	.28½	.25
Leather, non-acid, common	.27½	.24½
Leather, glazed kid	.17	.16
Leather, split crimpers, No. 1, light	.26	.22
Oil, cottonseed, Summer, white	.064	.053¾
Lard, prime steamed, Chicago	10.55	8.75
Sheep, live, Chicago	5.00	3.30
Turpentine	.40½	.50⅜
Potatoes, State	1.80	3.25

MERCHANTS ELECT OFFICERS.

Henry R. Towne Made President for the Sixth Time.

The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association has chosen these officers for the coming year: President, Henry R. Towne of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Co.; First Vice President, W. A. Marble of the R. & G. Corset Company; Second Vice President, Albert Plaut of Lehn & Fink; Third Vice President, W. H. Marshall of the American Locomotive Co.; Treasurer, William F. Morgan of the Harrison Street Cold Storage Co.; Counsel, John W. Griggs, United States Attorney General in the McKinley Administration, and Secretary, S. C. Mead. This will be Mr. Towne's sixth term as President of the organization.

The changes in the list of officers were made necessary by the withdrawal of E. H. Outerbridge, formerly Second Vice President, and Gustav Vintschger, who was formerly the Treasurer. H. A. Metz, who will become a member of the House of Representatives on March 4, has resigned in deference to the rule of the Association that no one occupying an official place shall serve as an officer or director. The vacancy in the Board of Directors caused by the death of W. H. McCord, has been filled by the election of George W. Neville of the New York Cotton Exchange.

WASHINGTON NOT GREATEST.

Lincoln a Better General, Pastor Clark Says at Patriotic Service.

The Fourth Company of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., under command of Capt. Robert Mazet, acted as guard of honor at a patriotic service held yesterday morning in the Church of the Puritans, 130th Street and Fifth Avenue. The service was attended by 100 members of the Daughters of the Revolution of the Commonwealth of New York, and delegations from the American Flag Association, the Colonial Dames of America, the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, the Fort Washington Chapter, D. A. R., the George Washington Memorial Association, the Huguenot Association, the Military Society of the War of 1812, the Order of Founders and Patriots, the New York Historical Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and the United States Daughters of 1812.

The Rev. Robert Bruce Clark, pastor of the church, spoke of George Washington as a great General and a great statesman, though he expressed the belief that he was neither the greatest General nor the greatest statesman this country had produced. He said he believed Lincoln to have been the greatest General, declaring that no one could read Lincoln's letters to his Generals in the second and third years of the civil war without realizing that Lincoln had been a master of strategy.

ST. THOMAS'S BENEVOLENCE.

Building Costliest Church While Giving Away $268,000 Yearly.

St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires rector, is soon to have the costliest parish church in the world, showing that apart from the $1,000,000 for the new church, the congregation expended $46,000 on parish work and gave in assistance beyond its domain $268,000 yearly. St. Bartholomew's and Grace Episcopal Churches, and the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church come in some years well up to this record, and in so doing surpass all churches of England or Continental Europe, but St. Thomas's Parish does it year after year, with steady proportionate increase and not even an interruption because of the loss of its church by fire.

According to the report distributed to St. Thomas's congregation yesterday, the membership of the church and chapel is now 3,714, or far larger than ever before.

BALTIMORE.

Sales of stocks on the Baltimore Stock Exchange during the past week, together with the high, low, and last selling prices, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Atl. Coast L. of Conn.	257½	257½	257½
200	Balto. Stamping & Eng.	35¼	35¼	35¼
95	Baltimore Electric pf.	46	45	45
160	Bank of Baltimore	182	180	180
60	Canton Company	135	136	136
200	Colonial Trust	29	29	29
320	C. G., E. L. & P.	17⅝	15	17⅝
400	C. G., E. L. & P. pf.	119	118¼	119
40	Consolidation Coal	102¼	100¾	100¾
6,480	Consolidation Coal rts.	3c.	1c.	1c.
20	Fidelity Trust	260	260	260
1,500	Fidelity & Deposit	176	107	175⅛
25	First National Bank	145	145	145
4,750	Houston Oil com. tr. c.	22	19½	19½
280	Houston Oil pf. t. ctfs.	64½	64	64
55	Munsey Trust	106	105	105⅞
560	Merch.-Mech. Bank	33½	32⅞	33½
170	Maryland Trust	119¾	117	118¾
100	Marine Bank	43½	43½	43½
165	Maryland Casualty	105	105	105
40	Nor. Central Railway	122¾	122	122
10	National City Bank	111	111	111
315	Penn. Water & Pow.	68	67	67
10	Seaboard Air Line	19¼	19¼	19¼
465	United Railways	24	23½	23½
25	U. S. Fidelity	199½	199	199
5	Union Trust	65	65	65
320	Western Bank	41½	41½	41½

FRUIT MARKET FIRMER.

Good Call for Most Offerings—Box Apples Slow to Move.

The local fruit market took on a generally firmer tone last week. An active demand for apples was in evidence, aided by the milder weather, and prices generally favored sellers. Receipts of greenings continued to show a good percentage of "scalds." Box stock did not share very well in the week's movement, and the fact was pointed out that on the beginning of the current month there were more than twice as many box apples in storage as on the same date in 1912.

Offerings of California oranges were light for the most part, and prices were more favorable to sellers than in the previous week. A good portion of the receipts of this fruit was of undesirable quality. Porto Rico oranges were also firmer under an improved demand, and some fancy Florida stock sold up to $5.20 a box.

There was a good demand from interior points for Sicily lemons, with higher prices resulting. Certain lines of this fruit commanded $5 a box. Cuban and Porto Rico grape fruit were firm and in fairly active demand, but Porto Rico pineapples fell off somewhat under heavier offerings.

NECKWEAR BUYING LIBERAL.

Jabots, in a Variety of Effects, Most in Demand.

Buyers of women's neckwear in the local market have so far taken these goods liberally, and they have bought in many styles and designs. It is a great year of jabots, and in these the leading ideas appear to be breadth and flatness. There seems to be no limit to the width of these creations. Plastron jabots is the term generally applied to those creations with rather square effect, which lie over the bust and extend almost from shoulder to shoulder and give the effect of both a double jabot and a little vestee. These are usually attached to low collars of silken material and frequently to those of net or lace. Almost invariably they are ornamented with a row of brilliant buttons, giving a little line of bright color down the centre, or down both sides, that is extremely effective.

According to The Lace and Embroidery Review, the introduction of small bows and other little items of color in silks and other contrasting materials is another leading feature. The high-stock effect still holds in light, lacy materials, but is not considered favorably in the heavier fabrics. Little roll-over effects, sometimes in Bulgarian colors, are frequently seen.

BATHERS SEE AVIATORS FALL.

Coffyn and Passenger Plunge 1,000 Feet Into Sea—Not Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 23.—A crowd on the bathing beach at noon to-day saw a Government aeroplane of the coast defense type, carrying Frank Coffyn and Lieut. Eric Ellison, turn a quick circle in midair, pause an instant, and then plunge a thousand feet into the ocean about two miles out. The machine appeared absolutely vertical as it rushed toward the water, but a couple of hundred feet up straightened out, and struck the ocean at an acute angle. Every one who could seized glasses, and in a minute or two the observers were relieved to see Lieut. Ellison climb out on one of the pontoons, take off his coat, and wave it repeatedly.

Kenneth Howard of New York stood on the fishing pier following the aeroplane with a field glass when the accident occurred, and went to the rescue in a motor boat belonging to James Kennedy of Boston. Lieut. Call was flying over Lake Worth, a mile away, in Coffyn's machine at the time, and, realizing that something serious had happened, and that he could be of no assistance in the air, descended, jumped into an automobile, and followed the Gulf Stream Drive to the Lake Worth inlet, five miles north, where the aeroplane finally drifted in.

Coffyn said:

"I had just noticed we were up a thousand feet, and had my hand on the control, when I heard above the roar something like a pistol shot. The machine listed about 45 degrees, and turned a quick circle. If I had not instantly cut out the engine the broken propeller chain, threshed around by the other cog, would have jammed my control, and the situation would have been hopeless.

"I threw the machine straight down, but righted it somewhat just before reaching the water; but I think we struck it at 100 miles an hour. The propellers were turning 490 times a minute, but so quickly was the engine cut off that the broken chain was drawn through the steel jacket incasing it less than four feet. Had the broken end reached the sprocket, four feet further on, it would have jammed the steering gear."

PYRAMIDS FOR STARGAZERS.

Not Temples or Tombs, but Really Observatories, Says Prof. Lowell.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Prof. Lowell, in an interview published to-day, overturns many popular notions concerning the Pyramids of Egypt, especially the Great Pyramid. The huge works were built neither as temples nor tombs, he shows, but as astronomical observatories, and their designers were the Chaldeans.

He pointed out that the Great Pyramid was constructed as near as possible to the thirtieth parallel of latitude, a significant astronomic line, for at this point the north pole was 30 degrees high, and at 30 degrees a perpendicular line from it to the line of sight was, at that elevation, exactly half as long as the line of sight itself.

"This is, however, as nothing to what the interior reveals," said Prof. Lowell. "Upon the north face of the Great Pyramid a passage opens, descending for 350 feet through tiers of stone at first, then through solid rock. This passage points to the north within four or five minutes in azimuth, is perfectly straight, and is inclined to the horizontal at an angle of 26 degrees 26 minutes. The long straight hole suggests that it was used for looking at a star, for through it a bright star might be seen by day. Its direction, moreover, hints that the pole star might have been the one in view.

"Now, 645 years before or after the date when Draconis was approximately upon the pole, it was 3 degrees 34 minutes distant from it; that is, B. C. 3430 or B. C. 2140. The passage, then, chronicles the time when the pyramid was built—with a seeming choice of alternatives. But the nearer of these is negatived by what we know of Egyptian history, and we are thus left with the other, that of B. C. 3430, as the date of the pyramids' construction. The pyramid thus dates itself astronomically."

AMERICAN HIGH ON SANDS.

Stranded Steamship Within 200 Yards of Sea Isle City's Boardwalk.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 23.—Driven up more than a mile over the sands of the Jersey Coast by the action of wind and sea last night, the tank steamship American now lies within 200 yards of the boardwalk at Sea Isle City, and old seamen there regard her chances of getting off as extremely remote. They say that her only chance is in the heavy flood tides of May, and they have grave doubts that she will hold together that long.

The revenue cutter Mohawk and the wrecking tug A. C. Hughes of Philadelphia are standing off the coast at Sea Isle ready to lend whatever help they can, but there is apparently little they can do. No effort was made to get a line to the steamship to-day, but if the weather proves favorable and the tide is high enough to-morrow they will make an attempt to pull her off.

During last night the American's head swung to the sea, which will help somewhat when attempts are made to drag her into deep water. Capt. Martschlaeger and his crew are still on board, but will probably leave her early to-morrow.

VISITING CHIEFS GO ON SIGHTSEEING TRIP

By Elevated and Subway They Journey to the American Museum and the Bronx Zoo.

NOT ALL OF THEM TACITURN

Oshkosh of the Menominees, a Carlisle Graduate, Talks Eloquently of the Past and Present of His People.

The thirty-three Indian chiefs from the reservations of the West who journeyed to New York to share in the ceremonies for the National Memorial to the North American Indian at Fort Wadsworth on Saturday, spent yesterday in "seeing New York." They enjoyed every minute of the day, and so did a considerable part of the youth of Manhattan and the Bronx, for wherever the warriors wandered through the city they were followed by a jostling but respectful crowd. At 8 o'clock this morning they will gather up the bundles containing their regalia and move on to Philadelphia, where Rodman Wanamaker, who fathered the movement that brought them East, will play host in showing them the sights of the Quaker City.

All the chiefs, even the most venerable, were up early yesterday, impatient to go out and eye the trails and canons of New York. Only one, Two Moons, stayed behind. At their hotel, the Cosmopolitan, at Chambers Street and West Broadway, the old blind chief of the Northern Cheyennes sat contentedly all day long, smoking and smoking. The others needed no special bus in their tour of inspection, but took the elevated and Subway with the liveliest interest. One of the chiefs was even moved to comment on the pity of it that so rich a city should have so little of God's earth as to be compelled to burrow beneath its surface or climb into the air.

The high points of interest in the day were the trip to the American Museum of Natural History, where they wandered curiously through the aisles and sections of collections given over to relics of lives as aboriginal as theirs, and the trip to the Bronx Zoo, where they met the various wonders of that menagerie with unfeigned satisfaction. They also stopped at an engine house to see a fire drill.

Two or three of the chiefs had been East before, and to one, New York is by no means a new story. This experienced Indian is Oshkosh, hereditary chief and actual head of the Menominee Indians. Although so much younger than some of his companions in the Indian delegation, and therefore free from the wrinkles that such men as Red Hawk and Two Moons show, Oshkosh is of the purest Indian blood and a superb type of redman. He is thin and keen. It is doubtful if any garb could conceal the ancestry of which he is so proud. But on Saturday afternoon, dressed in the buckskin and beads and eagle feathers of his tribal costume, and with the vermilion and indigo shining from his face, he looked like a composite picture of all the chiefs whom it took the flower of the Federal Army to subdue.

Oshkosh—that means courage in Menominee—has been approached by all the attendants on the Indian band, usually with some rudimentary sentence of greeting addressed to his supposedly primitive vocabulary. He has invariably, and with a slight twinkle of amusement in his dark eyes, retorted in the most polished of sentences, except on those occasions, when, possibly by way of revenge, he makes answer in distinctly modern vernacular.

"Heap big bridge," one well-meaning reporter grunted to him, aboard the army steamboat, when they passed beneath the Williamsburg bridge, on the way down the river Saturday, as though expecting the chief to respond with the immemorial "Ugh." But what Oshkosh said was:

"It's some bridge."

Then explanations were called for and Oshkosh gravely said that he was a Carlisle man of the class of '79. He is used to foolish questions. He learned to know them when, during his college days, he came to New York on a glee club trip. The club gave a performance in a Brooklyn church and after it was over one woman approached the lithe young chief, open-mouthed.

"Are you really an Indian?" she asked.

Oshkosh said he really was.

"Then how did you become tame?" asked the woman, incredulously.

"Madame," he retorted with a ceremonious bow, "the Indian was never wild."

He told this story again and then told something of his own people. Beneath his talk, one caught a note of regret that the name Menominee was not so familiar as Sioux or Chippewa.

"It is always so," he said, tolerantly. "The quiet, industrious college boy passes unnoticed. It is the wild college boy whom every one talks about. The quiet, industrious tribe of Indians goes unchronicled, but the ones who made trouble are always talked about. The Menominees, who conquered for their own the land about Wisconsin, were always loyal to the government under which they lived. They were loyal to the French until the English won; they were loyal to the English Government and when their land passed under the dominion of the new United States, they were loyal to this government. They fought for the government during the civil war, furnishing two companies, and it may interest you to know that in the Menominee reservation which occupies ten townships in Wisconsin to-day, is the only Indian G. A. R. Post in existence.

"The Menominees have always been a self-supporting people and their lumber business, equipment and all, is now worth some $2,000,000. There are 1,300 of us, but that is a slight increase from a few years ago. However, I remember the day when there were thousands on the reservation. I suppose that in a few years there will be no pure Menominees left. It is better so, perhaps. Inbreeding is bad for the tribe and the intermarrying with the whites is better for us morally, mentally and physically. I believe that and urge the bringing of the whites into our work."

Oshkosh has acquired the first name of Reginald. He is 46 years old and does not look to be more than 30.

The name Menominee means the "Wild-rice men," and they took the name because of their old dependence on that product of their territory. The Menominees formerly ranged along the Menominee River, in Wisconsin, and in upper Michigan. A century ago they were a very considerable Algonquin tribe, resembling in general characteristics the Ojibway, but speaking a distinct language. The French missionaries established a mission among them in 1670 and they remained faithful to the French interests until the end. They aided the English, however, in the Revolution, and in the War of 1812, fighting under Tecumseh in the latter struggle.

Defense of Koreans Opens To-day.

SEUL, Feb. 23.—The trial of the 106 Koreans who are charged with conspiring against the life of Governor General Terauchi in 1910 will reopen to-morrow, when counsel for the defense will make their addresses.

BIG NAVY ADVOCATES POINT TO EUROPE

Report on Activity Abroad to be Used for Support of Two-Battleship Bill in Congress.

OUR FLEET IN THIRD PLACE

France's Not Far Behind Us—Germany Strengthens Her Second Place—Britain Easily Foremost.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Chairman Padgett of the Naval Committee of the House has received from Secretary Meyer of the navy a special report prepared by the Office of Naval Intelligence on the shipbuilding rivalry of the principal foreign powers. It shows that Great Britain now has effective units with an aggregate displacement of 2,478,152 tons, giving that navy its time-honored position as the most powerful afloat; that Germany, which has passed the United States, has strengthened its hold on second place with a tonnage, built and building, of 1,124,257, while the United States is third with a tonnage of 898,345, in vessels built and building, and regarded as effective. France is not very far behind this country. The aggregate displacement of the effective fighting units of the French fleet is given as 806,720, while Japan has fifth place with a displacement of 713,724 tons, Russia sixth with 459,207 tons, Italy seventh with 416,310 tons, and Austria eighth, with 260,751 tons.

"The shipbuilding programmes of the principal naval powers," says this report, which is to be used in support of the Two-Battleship bill reported by the House Naval Committee, "indicates an increase in warship construction. The new Russian programme and the amendment of the German fleet law are particularly noteworthy. The shipyards are working to their full capacity, and a general activity is manifest.

"The all-big-gun battleship has become the definite standard, and is now the only type of battleship under construction. The system employed by the United States in mounting all turrets on the centre line has been universally copied, and all ships laid down this year, including battle cruisers, are so designed. The 12-inch gun, so long the standard for battleships, has been discarded in favor of a 13.5-inch or 14-inch gun for ships now under construction, while a 15-inch weapon is under construction.

"The year has seen the completion of the new type of dreadnought, namely, the Dante Alighieri of the Italian Navy, the first ship in the world to be armed with a three-turret gun. This system of mounting guns has also been adopted in the Austrian and Russian Navies, while in France a four-turret has been proposed.

"The battle cruisers that are being built by Great Britain, Germany, Russia, and Japan show a steady increase in tonnage. In fact, all new construction, including destroyers and submarines, indicate an increase in displacement. Mining ships and submarine salvage ships are now found in all the principal navies. Italy and America are the only naval powers that continue to build torpedo boats."

The report shows that the total naval estimates for the current year in Great Britain amount to $228,430,064, as compared with $123,151,538 appropriated by the United States. The cost of the British Navy, like that of other powers, has been steadily growing. For 1912 the amount allotted by Great Britain for her navy was $216,036,101 and for 1911 it was $197,597,906.

"The actual standard of new construction which the Admiralty followed during recent years," says the report as to Great Britain's policy of sea power, "has been to develop a 60 per cent. superiority on vessels of the dreadnought type over the German Navy on the basis of an existing fleet law."

The British naval programme for the current year is four large armored ships, twenty destroyers, a group of submarines, a coast-guard cruiser, four oil-tank steamers, and minor units. During the last year Great Britain has completed the battleships Conqueror and Thunderer, each of 22,500 tons; the Centurion and King George, each of 24,000 tons, as well as the battle cruiser Princess Royal, of 26,350 tons, and the battle cruiser New Zealand, of 18,800 tons.

The German Naval bill of 1912-13 authorized one new battleship, a battle cruiser, two small cruisers, twelve destroyers, six submarines, and a submarine salvage ship. This year's new construction will be two battleships, a battle cruiser, and minor units. In the year Germany completed three battleships, the Oldenburg, of 22,435 tons; the Kaiser, and the Friedrich der Grosse, each of 24,110 tons. The German battle cruiser Goeben, of 22,632 tons, has also been completed. It is a powerful addition to the German fleet, mounting ten 11-inch guns, and has a speed of nearly 29 knots.

There are also building for Germany three battleships of 24,110 tons each, the Kaiserin, the Koenig Albert, and the Prinz Regent Luitpold, also four battleships, each of 27,000 tons, the Kuerfuerst Friedrich Wilhelm, the Weissenburg, the Brandenburg, and the battleship "S," yet unnamed. Three battleship cruisers are also being built for Germany, the Seydlitz, of 25,000 tons; the Kaiserin Augusta, and the "K," each of 26,000 tons.

Concerning Japan, the report says that the naval estimates for 1913-14 have not yet been submitted; that a new shipbuilding programme has been under discussion some time, but the details are not definitely known. Various advices indicate, the report proceeds, that seven battleships and six battleship cruisers, two to be laid down yearly, will be provided for, while others state that on account of economical reasons three ships only of the Fuso type, to be completed within five years, will be demanded. For 1912-13 Japan's naval bill amounts to $46,158,216, an increase of nearly $3,000,000.

The unexpended balance of the existing appropriation for "maintaining naval preparation" amounts to $123,839,443, to be spent within six years up to and including 1916-17. The allotment for the current year amounts to $24,144,446, as against $21,788,673 for 1912. In the year Japan completed two dreadnought battleships, the Setsu and Kawachi, both of 20,800 tons, each armed with twelve-inch guns, and five small units. The battleship Fuso, authorized in 1911, has been laid down. She is to have a displacement of 30,000 tons, and is the largest battleship in sight. She will mount nothing but fourteen-inch guns. Three battleship cruisers of the 1911 programme have also been started in Japan. They are of the Kongo class, each displacing 27,500 tons, are armed with fourteen-inch guns, and have a designed speed of 29 knots.

This makes five large ships now under construction for Japan, namely, the battleship Fuso, and the battle cruisers Kongo, Hiyei, Kirishima, and the Haruna, each cruiser displacing 27,500 tons.

In dreadnought battleships alone Great Britain has sixteen built and nine building, Germany has ten built and seven building, the United States has eight built and four building, France has none built but seven building, Japan has two built and one building, Russia has none built but seven building, Italy has one built and seven building, and Austria has one built and three building, a total of eighty-three.

CHAUFFEURS UNITE TO OUST OFFENDERS

Association Formed to Stamp Out Joy Riding, Drunkenness, and Law-Breaking.

The better element among the chauffeurs of this city has come to realize that the calling must be purged of the elements which have lately brought it into ill repute, as is being evident from a movement recently started by the Gasoline Engineers' Protective Association, a chauffeurs' organization. In a letter sent out to motor car drivers the association said:

The object of the association is to eliminate joy riding and drunkenness and uncalled for violation of city ordinances, oppose and try to have repealed unjust laws, try and prevent unjust newspaper criticisms, to put the profession on a higher plane so that a chauffeur will not be discriminated against because of his calling. Any chauffeur is eligible to membership who can furnish bona fide references covering a period of not less than two years and can fill the requirements as prescribed by our constitution and by laws in regard to character. Character is the most essential requisite in gaining admission to this order.

In another statement of its objects the association says:

Believing that by our organization we can to a great extent remove the general opprobium to which we are all subjected, we only ask in return that just laws be passed to control us and that we have a voice in the making of these laws. We have taken an oath to abide by such laws and we most assuredly intend to aid in their enforcement, both for our own protection and that of our employers.

***

It now seems that the Old Boston Post Road, which was said last week to be in such a state of repair that it would soon be ready for motor travel to New Rochelle, will not be available next season. The Journal of the Automobile Club of America now says that grading and widening will probably be completed by June 1, but that repaving is not contemplated at the present time.

***

At the third annual Brooklyn Automobile Show in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory the first heat of a pushmobile race, in which such racing drivers as Louis A. Disbrow, Ralph Mulford and possibly Ralph De Palma will compete, will be run this evening. The event has been surrounded with all the red tape and officialdom of a regular automobile race and no little amusement is looked for.

***

A date has been set for the French Grand Prix. It will be held on July 12 over a course approximately 31.25 kilometers in length. As the drivers must make the circuit twenty-nine times, the total distance will be nearly 564 miles. The race will be held under the auspices of the Automobile Club of France.

***

In Motor Print Charles Johnson writes that most motorists lose sight of the real purpose of the warning signal. Describing conditions in Los Angeles and lower California, where there are many cars, he says:

Instead of giving a proper note at a crossing, I have frequently observed that the motorist does not sound his signal at all, but often immediately begins to sound it as soon as he passes one crossing on his way to a crossing a block beyond. Theoretically, he does this to give ample warning to the individual at the farther crossing. Practically, what he should do is to sound the note a quarter of a block from the crossing, which has a dual effect: it causes the pedestrian who is about to step into the street to halt, and gives the pedestrian in the roadway ample time to get out of the way. For the six months ending July 1, 1912, there were in Los Angeles 429 automobile accidents at crossings and 124 between crossings. The City Council has now passed an ordinance defining a proper warning signal as an abrupt note, sufficiently loud to be heard above the noise of traffic.

***

At Engineering Hall, Columbia University, to-night, C. A. Crane, secretary of the General Contractors' Association of this city, will lecture on "Proposals, Contracts, and Bonds from the Standpoint of the Contractor," in connection with the graduate course on highway engineering.

***

The New York home of Renault automobiles has just been moved from "auto row" to Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street.

***

In view of the soaring cost of gasoline the Buick Company has equipped a five-passenger touring car with a one-gallon tank and a mileage speedometer to demonstrate fuel economy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Landau Bros., Hannibal, Mo.; A. Landau, coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
Fair Store, Des Moines, Iowa; I. Younker, coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
Filene's, W., Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; C. O. Cooper, ladies' and misses' coats and suits, (basement); S. Rosenigsthal, boys' clothing, (basement); B. F. Raphael, men's furnishing goods, hosiery; 116 W. 32d.
Rice-Stix D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. R. Ganz, Fall coats, suits; 377 B'way.
Younker's, Louisiana, Mo.; H. Younker, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
Clawson & Wilson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Wilson, furs; 38 W. 32d.
Baron Bros. Millinery Co., Dallas, Tex.; I. Baron, millinery; Hargrave.
Harris-Lipsitz Co., Dallas, Tex.; J. H. Armstrong, dress goods, silks; 75 Leonard; McAlpin.
Swartz, A. R., & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; A. R. Swartz, ready to wear; 129 W. 27th.
Dayton Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. D. Dayton, laces, ribbons, gloves; 79 5th Av.
Munger, H. G., Co., Herkimer, N. Y.; Miss N. B. Heffron, millinery; Miss A. Whitmore, ladies' wear; Miss Wynn, millinery; 1,270 Broadway.
Taylor, John, D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Miss E. Richart, muslin underwear; 200 5th Av.
Kroeger Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; W. B. Gormley, house furn. goods; J. S. Kroeger, trunks, bags; Cumberland.
Schuster, E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; L. Arnstein, toys; 70 Franklin.
Crosby, Warren M., Co., Topeka, Kan.; W. W. Whitney, hosiery, gloves, leather goods; Miss N. Wetherholt, laces; Wolcott.
Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss M. McCann, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss G. D. Lutton, ladies' wear; B'way and 32d.
Rich, M., & Brown Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. E. Argo, laces; 148 W. 23d.
Katz Bros., Honesdale, Penn.; E. A. Katz, dry goods; 45 E. 17th.
Morgan, J. L., & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; H. L. Riggs, dress goods, silks, linens; Grand.
Horne, J., Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss E. Arthur, millinery; Miss Johnson, millinery; 1,270 B'way.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Mi

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RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO., 31 Nassau St., or 244 East 86th St.

Strictly **NEW ENGLAND** Fireproof
43 to 51 E. 58th, 480 Park Ave., 7 rooms, 2 baths. All night elev., standard service. $1,300-$1,500. Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Page 19.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

There will be sold at **PUBLIC AUCTION**
By E. ROSENBAUM, Auctioneer,
On February 25th, Commencing at 10:30 A. M., at the

PIONEER
FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES
37 TO 53 FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
at Nevins St. Subway Station,
TO PAY STORAGE CHARGES.

A large and unusual collection of Antique FURNITURE, BRONZES, POTTERY, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, CHINA, Bronze and Grandfather's CLOCKS, and a large collection of Old Brass and Copper CANDLE STICKS, PLACQUES, ORNAMENTS, &c.; also BEAR and other FUR ROBES, RUGS, HANGINGS, BOOKS, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PRINTS, MIRRORS, &c.

STEINWAY GRAND PIANO
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
Collectors particularly will find this a highly interesting SALE.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

170 BROADWAY
Southeast Corner of Maiden Lane.

Burglars and Hold-Up Men

Offices connected with Central Station and Main Corridor by Automatic Burglar Alarm, and also with outside building to notify "Crossing" police officers.

Tenants

One of two lowest fire insurance office buildings. Private Fire Brigade, two separate water main connections; all pumps cross-connected for fire purposes, with which can pump water over top of building. Automatic water sprinklers in basement, all openings having automatic self-closing; mill construction fireproof doors. Standpipe and hose and Pyrene fire extinguishers throughout building. Large and safe fire escapes, for business and not show.

High Rents

Rents fairly high; building operated on highest efficiency standard; always full of first-class tenants.

If you haven't got the price, you need not come around. Cheap rents mean cheap tenants, and cheap tenants mean a cheap building.

Barclay Building
299 Broadway Corner Duane St. Just above City Hall
A Modern, High-Class, 18-Story, Steel Constructed Building
Very Desirable Offices
For Rent, Singly and en Suite
Also entire 9th floor. 9,500 sq. ft.
Specially arranged for large corporation
WM. C. WALKER'S SONS, WRIGHT BARCLAY } 299 Broadway

42d St. Building
S. W. Cor. Madison Av.

THIS office building has a subway entrance inside the building to the present Subway and *Grand Central Depot*, and upon their completion will connect with the *New Subway, Steinway Tunnel and McAdoo Tunnel*. With the surface cars passing this corner, there is no more accessible location in the city.

Offices to rent to approved tenants from April 1, 1913
Renting Office in Building

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

Schindler & Liebler SELECT ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
Washington Heights Branch
3929 BROADWAY NEAR 165th St.
Telephone Audubon 7232.
All of these houses have day and night elevator service, hall attendants, telephones, electric light.

2,3 & 4 Rooms	**Laureate Hall** Absolutely Fireproof Apts. 435 West 119th St. N. E. Cor. Amsterdam Av. Opp. Col. College Campus	$35 UP
7 & 8 Rooms	**Hamlet Court** 600 West 165th St. S. W. Cor. Broadway N'r 168th B'way Subway	$80 UP
3,4 & 5 Rooms	**The Wilton** 601 West 164th St. N. W. Cor. Broadway N'r 168th B'way Subway	$35 UP
6 & 7 Rooms	**Pavonazza Court** 3671 Broadway S. W. Cor. 152d Street, 1 block Riverside Drive.	$65 UP
4 to 8 Rooms	**Alta Crest** 3800 Broadway N. E. Cor. 158th St. N'r 157th B'way Subway	$40 UP
3 to 6 Rooms	**The Rockville** 247 Audubon Ave. N. E. Cor. 177th St. N'r 181st B'way Subway	$30 UP

MANHATTAN—East Side.

1589 3D AVE.,
NEAR 89TH ST.
5 rooms and bath; steam heated; hot water supply; new plumbing. Apply
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St., or 244 East 86th St.

BRONX.

904 OGDEN AVE. (161st ST.)
Extraordinarily attractive, sunny, six-room apartments; all improvements; large rooms; ample wardrobes; electricity; convenient 155th St. L; select small families, $36-$42. SNOWDER & SMITH, 2,190 Broadway. (78th.)

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Page 19.

38TH STREET OFFICES
New, Modern 16-story Building
29 to 33 W. 38th St.
$900 to $1300
Permanent Light.
Four high speed elevators.
Tucker, Speyers & Co.
435 5th Ave.
Telephone 2750 Murray Hill.
Renting Agent on premises.

Bancroft Building
3-5-7 West 29th Street
Store, Loft and Office Space
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
21 Liberty Street.

TOP LOFT, 75x100,
3-Story Factory Building
STEAM HEAT & ELEVATOR SERVICE
LIGHT 3 SIDES. ALSO SKYLIGHTS
LONG LEASE TO DESIRABLE TENANT
COOK SPRING COMPANY
420 to 424 East 100th St., New York.

BROADWAY STORE,
At 168th St. Subway Station, 4007 Broadway, for high-class business; good opening for cigar, stationery, cleaning, dyeing, laundry, men's furnishing; long lease.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

62 CLIFF ST.
ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET.
Five stories and cellar, size 20x75; rent moderate; possession May 1 or sooner. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Page 19.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES AT PREVAILING RATES.
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.
MAIN OFFICE, COR. BROADWAY & 80TH ST.
BRANCH, 20 LIBERTY ST.

4½ and 5%
MORTGAGE MONEY
H. H. HAZELTON & C. R. LEVY
55 LIBERTY ST.

STEAMSHIPS.

Next Sailings to
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
S. S. AMERIKA
(22,500 TONS)
March 15, 11 A. M.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Largest SS. Co. in the World
OVER 400 SHIPS 1,210,000 TONS

Atlantic Service
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
Pres. Grant..Feb. 27, 12 noon
*Pretoria ...Mar. 6, 9 A.M.
*Pennsylvania ..Mar. 12, 11 A.M.
Amerika .....Mar. 15, 11 A.M.
*Hamburg direct. 2d cabin only.

S. S. IMPERATOR
THE WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP
will make her first trip from HAMBURG May 28, arriving here June 4. Books now open for season starting June 7, 11 A. M. The IMPERATOR will continue in regular service between NEW YORK and HAMBURG, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

MEDITERRANEAN
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa.
NEXT SAILINGS
S. S. Cincinnati (17,000 Tons) March 11, 10 A. M.
S. S. Hamburg (11,000 tons) April 5, 9 A. M.
F. S. Moltke (12,500 Tons).... April 19, 8:30 A. M.
*S. S. Hamburg..May 26, 9 A. M.
*Omits calls at Algiers and Madeira

CRUISES
NOW IS THE TIME to book for
The Panama Canal and West Indies
See the Canal Before Its Completion!
LAST THREE CRUISES
MARCH 11, by S.S. Victoria Luise, 28 Days..... $175 and up.
MARCH 29, by S. S. Moltke.
APRIL 10, by S. S. Victoria Luise.
Duration of Each Cruise 16 Days—$145 and up.

Summer Cruises
To the LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN
Scotland, Orkney & Faroe Islands, Iceland, Spitzbergen, North Cape, Norway. From Hamburg during June, July and August by S. S. Victoria Luise, S. S. Bismarck & S. S. Meteor.

Write for booklet, stating cruise.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 B'WAY, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector.
Copyright 1912

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
PARIS—LONDON—ROTTERDAM.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tues. 10 A. M.
†N. Amst'dam Feb. 25 *Ryndam.....Mar. 11
*Noordam.....Mar. 4 †Rotterdam..Mar. 18
*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth & Boulogne
Office 39 B'way, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Lv. Pier 14 N. R., ft. Fulton St., New York, daily at 5:00 P. M.
Sts. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH.
ORCHESTRA ON EACH.

NEW LONDON (Norwich) LINE via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70 E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. MAINE and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Str. NEW HAMPSHIRE.
BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days, leave Pier 27, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway. Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers.
The New England Steamship Co.

BOSTON $2.40
BAY STATE LINE
Providence Direct $1.50 | Worcester $2.40
Outside Staterooms $1.00
Steel Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, 9'way and 23d st.

"The Public be pleased."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.50
PROVIDENCE Boat direct $1.60
The only independent line operating between New York and New England.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Berths free.
All Outside Rooms—Finest Service
Uptown Office: Broadway & 23d St.
'Phones Spring 9491 and 9492.

Central Hudson Line
For Newburg-Poughkeepsie and intermediate landings.
Pier 24, N. R., Tel. 405 Franklin.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
BROOKLYN.

SELECT ELEVATOR APTS.
LARGEST ROOMS IN FLATBUSH
OCEAN AV., CORNER WOODRUFF AV., overlooking Prospect Park.
Telephone in every apartment; hall boys in attendance day and night.
7 AND 8 ROOMS.
Rents $70 to $105.
WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY,
COR. FLATBUSH AV. AND WINTHROP ST., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

BEST APARTMENTS IN BAY RIDGE
Located in best section of Bay Ridge, 61ST ST., BET. 4TH AND 5TH AVES. New, light, 4, 5, 6 rooms, bath; well heated; all modern improvements; electric lights, vacuum cleaning; janitor service; average rent, $23.50 to $30; 30 minutes to Park Row; near "L" and surface lines. Apply to Owner, Gustaf A. Johnson.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Parlor Bedroom and bath, handsomely furnished; southern exposure; large closets; concessions to permanent guests. Restaurant a la Carte. Hotel San Rafael, 65 West 45th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

HOUSES TO LET.
305 E. 86th St., 9 rooms and bath.
332 E. 87th St., 10 rooms and bath.
307 E. 87th St., 9 rooms and bath.
145 E. 89th St., 11 rooms and 2 baths.
149 E. 89th St., 10 rooms, 2 baths.
"L" stations, 86th St. & 2d Av., 89th St. & 3d Av.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone, 8125—Cortlandt. or 244 East 86th St.

HOUSE TO LET,
20 Seventh Ave.,
Northwest Corner of West 12th St.
11 Rooms and 2 Baths. Apply to
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 8125—Cortlandt.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Page 19.

STEAMSHIPS. | STEAMSHIPS.

THE WHITE STAR LINE'S **New "OLYMPIC"**
FITTED WITH
DOUBLE SIDES
AND ADDITIONAL
WATERTIGHT BULKHEADS
EXTENDING FROM THE
BOTTOM to the TOP
OF THE VESSEL
Will Sail from NEW YORK **April 12--May 3** And Regularly Thereafter

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
N.Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
New York..March 1 | Philadelphia..Mar. 15
*Oceanic..Mar. 8, noon | St. Paul.....Mar. 22
*White Star Line Steamer from Pier 59, N. R.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R.
Minneap.Mar. 8, 10:30 AM | Min'aska..Mar. 22
Min'haha..Mar. 15, 11 AM | Minne't'ka..Mar. 29

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10:00 A. M
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp
*Finland.....Feb. 26 | Lapland.....Mar. 8
Vaderland.....Mar. 5 | Kroonland.....Mar. 15
*Omits Dover; calls at Plymouth.

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
*N'w Y'k..Mar. 1, 9:30 AM | *Phila'a..Mar. 15
Oceanic.....Mar. 8, noon | *St. Paul..Mar. 22
*American Line Steamer from Pier 62, N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Celtic..March 6, noon | Megantic....March 27
Baltic..March 20, noon | Adriatic.....March 29
Cruises from New York
CANOPIC....MAR 15 | Cretic.....April 5
RIVIERA - ITALY - EGYPT
Via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco.
"Cedric," March 4, noon
The Largest Mediterranean Steamer.
West Indies Cruise "Laurentic," March 12, 9 A. M.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT - - - - - - - - 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

LONDON — PARIS — BREMEN
KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE
TUESDAY, MARCH 4
PRINZ FRIEDRICH WILHELM
THURSDAY, MARCH 6
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
THE MEDITERRANEAN
MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS (the new fashion center of Europe) GENOA and NAPLES
Prinzess Irene
MARCH 1st
OELRICHS & CO., General Agents, 5 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, or Local Agents.

CUNARD
MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE DIRECT VIA FISHGUARD.
LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
FISHGUARD—LIVERPOOL.
The Fastest Steamers in the World

Mauretania	March 5, 1 A. M.	Apr. 23
	Apr. 2, 1 A. M.	May 21
Lusitania	Aug. 13, 1 A. M.	Sept. 24
	Sept. 3, 1 A. M.	Oct. 15

QUEENSTOWN, FISHGUARD, AND LIVERPOOL.
CARMANIA, Mar. 1, 10 A.M. CAMPANIA, Mar. 19, 1 A.M. FRANCONIA, Apr. 12, 10 A.M.
FRANCONIA, Mar. 12, 10 A.M. CARMANIA, Mar. 29, 10 A.M. CAMPANIA, Apr. 16, 1 A.M.
Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume
Sailing hour noon. See Itinerary.
PANNONIA, Feb. 27 CARPATHIA, Mar. 22 IVERNIA, Apr. 5 SAXONIA Apr. 26
WINTER CRUISES—RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, CARONIA Mar. 15
Round the World Trips, $498. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America. Independent Tours in Europe, &c. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
AGENTS FOR PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. CO. IN UNITED STATES & CANADA.
Itinerary of Summer Cruises, Norway, etc., 1913, July 1-18, Aug. 8, Sept. 5, Now Ready.
Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N. Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery.

See Texas on Your Way to Pacific Coast
Include a delightful ocean cruise on waters warmed by the Gulf Stream.
MALLORY STEAMSHIPS
New York to Galveston without change
Connecting for all points in Texas, New and Old Mexico, Arizona and the Pacific Coast
$42.50 One Way, $75.00 Round Trip
Including Meals and Berth on Ship
Sailings at 1:00 p. m. every Saturday from New York, direct to Galveston. Also at 1:00 p. m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays for Key West and Florida East Coast points. Also at 1:00 p. m. on Saturdays for Tampa, Florida West Coast points, and Mobile, Ala.
Write for interesting travel literature, rates and all information. Address
ARTHUR W. PYE, Passenger Traffic Manager, Pier 36, North River, New York
CITY TICKET OFFICES: 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St.; 958 Broadway, cor. 23rd St. 6

BERMUDA
Three Sailings a Week : All Tickets Interchangeable
Owing to many additions made to the hotels in Bermuda greatly increasing their capacity, and to the opening of new hotels since last Winter, ample accommodations are still available, at from $2.50 per day up, despite the heavy increase in travel.
S. S. ARCADIAN **S. S. OROTAVA** S. S. BERMUDIAN
In connection with "Orotava" refer to either Company
In connection with "Arcadian" refer to **The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.,** SANDERSON & CO., Gen. Agts., 23 State St., N. Y. Thos. Cook & Son, or Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 Fifth Ave., N. Y.,
In connection with "Bermudian" refer to **A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents** Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 2,389 Broadway, 264 and 553 5th Ave., N. Y.,
or any Ticket Agent.

CUBA-JAMAICA
NEW DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN SANTIAGO (CUBA) AND KINGSTON (JAMAICA) BY THE FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER STEAMSHIP "A. W. PERRY."
STEAMER LEAVES Santiago—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
STEAMER LEAVES Kingston—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
This service, in connection with the train service of The Cuba Railroad Co., between Havana and Santiago, affords a splendid opportunity of seeing Cuba when proceeding to or returning from Jamaica and the Panama Canal.
For further particulars apply to CUBA RAILROAD CO., 52 William St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
Columbia... Mar. 1, 1 PM | California... Mar. 15, noon
Cameronia... Mar. 8, 9 AM | Caledonia..Mar. 22, 9 AM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
Sailing List for 1913 now ready.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

$45.00 & up TO EUROPE
New York to Rotterdam
ONE CABIN ONLY. OUTSIDE ROOMS.
S. S. CAMPANELLO.....MCH. 6
S. S. VOLTURNO.....MCH. 27
URANIUM S. S. CO., Ltd., 13 B'way, N. Y.

ALWAYS SOUTHERN ROUTE
FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA
AZORES, LISBON, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, Etc.
Weekly sailings (approx.) Write for Literature.
1st class rate, $75.00 & up. 2nd class $35.00.
JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., G. A., 11 State St., N. Y.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Mendoza, Mch. 25, May 3. Taormina, April 16.
Rates $65, $76, $75, $90 and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

EUROPE Steamship tickets for all lines. Choicest berths; lowest rates. Int'l Sleeping Car Co., 281 5th Ave., N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).
Departures Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
‡France (new)....Feb. 27 | La France (new)....Mar. 20
*La Lorraine.....Mar. 6 | ‡France (new)....Mar. 27
*La Touraine.....Mar. 13 | *La Touraine.....April 3
*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL MONDAY SAILING 8 P. M.
One-class Cabin ($1) and Third-class Passengers Only.
*Niagara.....February 24
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE
MEDITERRANEAN ADRIATIC
VIA SOUTHERN TRACK
Between New York and ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA. MARTHA WASHINGTON, March 22, May 3, June 14. KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH I. (new), May 14, June 21. Laura, Alice, Argentina, Oceania. Sailings usually Wed. or Sat.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., G. A., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

FLORIDA
All Expense Independent and Conducted Tours visiting East and West Coast, Orklawaha River, $62.50 and upward.
Send for Itineraries and printed matter.
FRANK TOURIST COMPANY,
386 Broadway. Franklin 4530.

CALIFORNIA—Winter tours leave frequently February to March. Booklets. Raymond Whitcomb Co., 225 5th Ave., N. Y.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.
Italy.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL
Rome

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.
Sun rises..6:42 | Sun sets..5:47 | Moon rises..10:32

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:06	10:32	4:00	4:18
Governors Island	10:27	10:57	4:31	4:51
Hell Gate	12:17	12:47	6:11	6:31

Arrived—Sunday, Feb. 23.
SS Columbia, Glasgow, Feb. 15.
SS Wells City, Swansea, Feb. 3.
SS Positilipo, Messina, Feb. 3.
SS Royal Prince, Gibraltar, Feb. 3.
SS City of Savannah, Feb. 20.
SS Brighton, Port Antonio, Feb. 18.
SS Clement, Barbados, Feb. 17.

Incoming Steamships.
DUE TO-DAY.

Prinz Fried. Wilhelm..	Southampton	Feb. 16
Carmania	Liverpool	Feb. 16
Bermudian	Bermuda	Feb. 22
San Juan	San Juan	Feb. 19
Ocean	Amsterdam	Feb. 7
Monviso	Algiers	Feb. 9
Clement	Barbados	Feb. 17
Le Coq	Rouen	Feb. 10
Sabine	Key West	Feb. 18
Pannonia	Gibraltar	Feb. 12
Mesaba	London	Feb. 13
Koranna	Malta	Jan. 30
Orotava	Bermuda	Feb. 22
Noordam	Rotterdam	Feb. 15
Allemania	Inagua	Feb. 20
Guiana	St. Thomas	Feb. 19
Comus	New Orleans	Feb. 19
El Occidente	Galveston	Feb. 19

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kronp. Cecilie	Southampton	Feb. 19
Vaderland	Antwerp	Feb. 15
Re di Italia	Palermo	Feb. 12
Tivives	Port Limon	Feb. 17
Suriname	Port of Spain	Feb. 18
San Jacinto	Galveston	Feb. 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Feb. 25

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Burgermeister Petersen	Shields	Feb. 10
Cecil	London	Feb. 14
Tagus	Kingston	Feb. 21
El Sol	Galveston	Feb. 20
Oceania	Algiers	Feb. 14
Prinz Sigismund	Santiago	Feb. 21
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Feb. 21
Lampasas	Key West	Feb. 22

Outgoing Steamships.
SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Clos.	Vessels Sail.
Helen, Havana	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Orotava, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Canada, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Finland, Plymouth	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Wearside, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pontiac, Brazil	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Dunstan, Para	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Stampalia, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Luristan, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of sailing.

By Marconi Wireless.
SANDY HOOK, N. J., FEB. 23.
SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen to New York, was 372 miles E. at noon; due 24th, noon. North German Lloyd.
SS Carmania, Liverpool to New York, was 193 miles E. at 9 P. M.; due 24th, 10 A. M. Cunard Line.
SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.
SS Suriname, Demerara to New York, was 650 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 450 miles S. at S A. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 630 miles S. at noon.
SS Guiana, St. Thomas to New York, was 340 miles S. at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 210 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.
SS Philadelphia, at Southampton, Feb. 23.
SS Kroonland, at Antwerp, Feb. 23.
SS Berlin, at Gibraltar, Feb. 23.
SS Laconia, at Madeira, Feb. 23.

Sailed.
SS Mauretania, from Queenstown, Feb. 23.
SS Ryndam, from Boulogne, Feb. 23.
SS Lapland, from Dover, Feb. 23.
SS Cameronia, from Moville, Feb. 22.

Transpacific Mails.
These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru.....Feb. 24
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Seattle Maru.....Feb. 27
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.Feb. 23
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Tahiti..Feb. 28
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand (except parcel post) and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Mar. 6
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver, B. C.)—Zealandia.....Mar. 14
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver, B. C.)—Empress of Japan.....Mar. 14

Pacific Mails.
Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Jan. 24; Sydney, Jan. 25; Auckland, Jan. 30, and Wellington, Jan. 31—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tahiti, were dispatched east at 6:40 P. M. Feb. 20. Due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Feb. 25.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.
Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:
North Carolina—Cloudy and colder, probably rains or snows in extreme west portion. Tuesday fair; moderate north winds.
South Carolina and Georgia—Probably fair Monday and Tuesday; colder; moderate variable winds, becoming north.
Florida—Cloudy Monday, probably local rains in northeast and central portions; colder in northwest portion. Tuesday fair and cooler; light to moderate variable winds.
Alabama—Cloudy and colder Monday. Tuesday fair; moderate north winds.
Mississippi and Louisiana—Fair and colder Monday. Tuesday fair; moderate north winds.
Eastern Texas—Fair and colder Monday. Tuesday cloudy; moderate variable winds, mostly north.
Western Texas—Fair Monday. Tuesday unsettled, except rain in extreme west portion.
Utah—Local rains or snows Monday and probably Tuesday.
Oklahoma—Fair Monday. Tuesday unsettled and somewhat warmer.
Arkansas—Cloudy and colder Monday. Tuesday probably fair.
Tennessee—Cloudy and colder Monday, preceded by rain or snow. Tuesday fair.
Kentucky—Cloudy and somewhat colder Monday, preceded by snow flurries. Tuesday fair.
Lower Michigan and Wisconsin—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature Tuesday; light to moderate variable winds.
Ohio and Indiana—Fair Monday, preceded by snow flurries in extreme south portion. Tuesday, fair; light to moderate north winds.
Illinois—Fair Monday; colder in extreme south portion. Tuesday, fair; light variable winds.
Upper Michigan—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature.
Minnesota and Iowa—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; slowly rising temperature.
Missouri—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday.
North Dakota—Fair Monday; warmer in east portion. Tuesday, unsettled.
South Dakota—Fair and somewhat warmer Monday. Tuesday, cloudy.
Nebraska and Kansas—Fair and somewhat warmer Monday. Tuesday, cloudy.

Be Certain
to have advertisement copy in the Times Building by 6 P. M. in order to insure desired position in The New York Times following day. Great pressure on advertising space of The Times makes this rule necessary.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J. Admiralty. 92—Healy v. Tug Transfer No. 8. 118—City of N Y v. Cattleboat Fulton. 185—Pangrazio v. Bark Warren. 186—L V Trans Co v. Tug Robt Robinson. 12—P Starr Cont Co v. Tug C N Kimpeland. 44—Helen Ship Co v. S S Konig. Frode. 127—Clyde S S Co v. Pilotboat A Snow. 129—Pilots Assn v. S S Delaware.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Bankruptcy discharges. G White, M Kaplan, A Cole, J Plotsky, A B Herrick, W Scheff, C E Wheat, S Kayton, J Warshafsky, A Fine, O Dowie, M Essenfeld, E J Caron, G E Wallace, Lambert, S & R, B Schmenger, M F Dowling, Todeterman & Schehr, Woronoff & Edson, P & G Fallot, A Brown, M Tannenbaum, Anno & Baratta. Under objections. H G Disbrow, J A Quinn, D Klein, J Stein, R Barchas, G Zingales, M Rosenthal, W. Crowley, I Kraushaar, Fine & Wax. Adjourned case. In re Gross. Motions. Sherwood's, Teller Bros, A Finkelstein & Sons, A. Rosenthal, Gold & Berliner, H Janowitz, L. Lilz, J Rayvid, J I Elfferman, S Blum, H L Bryde, Brown Bros & Simon, Vans Auto Tire Co, W Wolf & Co, J P Brady, M Gutman & Son, (2,) Ephraim Grinspan, M & M Rosett, (2,) St Gall Mfg Co, J & A Dunstan, Ferguson Cont Co, Renard Co, (2,) P Walsh, S Kaplan, Tiphenon, Grand Co, Cab & Taxi Co, Leavitt & Grant, (2,) M L Morris, Catalano & Hein, N Misel, V Goldstein, Harris Bros, Jewel Co, Hoffson & Salzer, Reinhold Busse, Berensen & Cominskey, S & W Rosenthal, S Lutz, S Blum, A E Pierce, B Spatz, H Dreesbald, Blair Bros.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Court of Appeals will resume sessions on Monday, to continue until April 4. It will first take up the undisposed appeals from orders on its old calander, each day's day calendar being arranged as follows:

Monday.—Submit ex rel Cranford Company vs. Willcox, 811—People ex rel Braeburn Association vs. Hanking. 757—Matter of Low-Packer. 758—Matter of Low-Mynderse. 760—Hubbard vs. Hubbard. 785—Matter of Williams. 788—Matter of the State of New York—Toll Bridge. 790—Matter of Moore. 791 —Matter of Curtis-Hasbrouck. 795—Matter of the City of New York, Avenue A.

Tuesday.—796—People ex rel. Standard Bill Posting Company vs. Hastings. 797—Matter of Van Woert. 798—People ex rel. North River Ferry Company vs. North River Steamboat Company. 799—Matter of Irving. 801—Matter of the City of Rochester, Frank Street. 803—Van Tuyl vs. Scharmann. 805—People vs. Newcomb. 806—Matter of Seneca Oil Company. 810—Skidmore vs. Myers. 794—People ex rel. American Ice Company vs. Board of Tax Commissioners.

Wednesday.—815—Matter of Keystone State Construction Company. 816—Matter of White. 818—Kidder vs. Port Henry Iron Ore Company. 820—Van Slochem vs. Villard. 828—Van Slochem vs. Villard, (Ashforth.) 821—Matter of Simmons—Hillview Reservoir, Section 1. 822 —Matter of Turner. 823—Matter of Steinman vs. Conlon. 824—Terwilliger vs. Browning, King & Co. 825—Hochstein v. Schlanger.

Thursday.—800—Matter of Youngs. 835—Matter of Boyle. 826—People ex rel. Burke vs. McLoughlin. 827—People ex rel. Massolles vs. Hennessy. 829—Wood vs. Wise. 830—Matter of Pellegrino. 836—People ex rel. Simpson Company vs. Kempner. 831—Symmers vs. Carroll. 832—People ex rel, Ambrose vs. Tompkins. 834—Matter of Erie Railroad Company—Town of Hinsdale.

Friday.—837—People ex rel. Butterick Publishing Company vs. Purdy. 838—People ex rel. German-American Bank vs. Purdy. 839—People ex rel the City of New York vs. Sandrock Realty Company.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lehman, J. Litigated motions. 1—Cohen v. Cohen. 2—Saks & Co v. Galvin. 3—Same v. Same. 4—Matter of Brenwood Ave, (24th McKennan. 4—Matter of Brenwood Ave, (24th Ward.) 5—Baker v. Carpenter. 6—Preston v. Hobbs. 7—Matter of Youngston Park & Princess Theatre Co. 8—Matter of Dietsch, (Westchester Av.) 9—Martin v. Bachman. 10 —Marr v. Kreis. 11—Pollitz v. Wabash R R Co. 12—Matter of U S Trust Co. 13—Kahn v. Darcy. 14—Dollinger v. Levinson. 15—Finkelstein v. Hamilton Realty & Brokerage Co. 16—Werber v. Sickles. 17—Matter of Sohmer (Cent Trust Co.) 18—Nugent v. Met St Ry Co. 19—Matter of Cawood. 20—Blustein v. Pelcyger. 21—Matter of Opening 161st St. 22—Sloane v. Halprin. 23—Donnally v. Dean. 24—Channing v. Braun. 25—Latham v. Moser. 26—Ehrich v. Davis. 27—Lowenstein v. Weil. 28—Same v. same. 29—Same v. same. 30—Paley v. Kendis. 31—Haaker Co v. American Surety Co. 32—Tax Lien Co v. Carroll. 33—Ellman v. Ellman. 34—Fiel v. Lombardi. 34—Fiske v. Protective Realty Co. 35—Matter of Israel. 36—Overton v. Gobber. 37—Webber v. Earley. 38—Avallone v. La Spina. 39—Wiebke v. Lane. 40—Cohen v. Long. 41—Wetherhorn v. Parshelsky Bros. 42—Daly v. City of N Y. 43—Dimitrios v. Horsley. 44—Maldonado & Co v. Yglesias. 45—Cerbone v. McCormick. 46—Salzano v. McCormick. 47—Youngs v. Goodman. 48—Pollitz v. Wabash R R Co. 49—Curran v. Gaynor. 50—Maxwell v. Cebrelli. 51—McLoughlin v. McLoughlin. 52—Younger v. Leonard. 53—Matter of Cuvillier, (Trempler.) 54—Brown v. Knapp. 55—Twombley v. Overington. 56—Johnson v. Victory. 57—Shinn v. British Columbia Copper Co. 58—Hill v. Tyler. 59—Lichenstein v. Cont Ins Co. 60—Same v. German-American Ins Co. 61—Same v. Connecticut Fire Ins Co. 62—Same v. Home Ins Co. 63—Matter of Brochaska, (Bronx Boulevard.) 64—Weil v. Kommel. 65—Levine v. Slone. 66—Dupignac v. Fishman. 67—Matter of U S Trust Co, (Dobbin.) 68—Salmabury v. Ryan. 69—Valentine v. Valentine. 70—Buttenwieser v. Golding. 71—Aragon v. McClure. 72—Hollander v. Kaufman. 73—Tanenbaum v. Tanenbaum. 74 —State Sav Bk v. Illinois Surety. 75—N Y Life Ins Co v. Kobbe Co. 76—Ludewig v. Rosselman. 77—Chapman v. Waterman. 78—Stankina v. Rapp. 79—Niagara Life Ins Co v. Lesser. 80—Dunnell v. Dunnell. 81—Lew v. Lew. 82—People ex rel Watteson v. Thompson. 83—Matter of N Y, N H & H R R R Co. 84—Aetna Life Ins Co v. Menfo Bldg Co. 85—Gilliian v. Hirsch. 86—Barber v. Weeks. 87—Elwell v. Silva Kelley. 88—City R R Co v. Fluri Const Co. 89—Simmons v. Simmons. 90 —Matter of Stevenson Lumber Co. (Wood.) 91—Matter of Petrie, (Krouse.) 92—People ex rel Nassau Ferry Co v. Purdy. 93—Rosenthal Mfg Co v. United Garment Workers. 94—Gardiner v. Penn R R Co. 95—Gurvich v. Pere Marquette R R. 96—Brown v. Knapp. 97—People v. Nadel. 98—Bernstein v. Bernstein. 99—Herberger v. Herberger. 100—Presberger v. Mechanics Bank of Bklyn. 101—People ex rel Sohn v. Mashbicker Cong. 102—Bergener v. Pfeiffer. 103—Matter of Mesch Paving Sturauss. 104—Benkiser v. Hillmann. 105—Altman v. Altman. 106—Zering v. Grabler. 107—Bernstein v. Bernstein. 108—Caro v. Caro. 109—N Y Cath Protectory v. Rockland County. 110—Larkin v. Collins. 111—Sanisbury v. Ryan. 112—Shea v. Reinhart. 113—Bway Co v. Woolf. 114—Draper v. Rosenberg. 115—Senegas v. Senegas. 116—Fitzpatrick v. Sims. 117—Davis v. Koppe. 118—Matter of Brighton Pier & Nav Co. 119—Matter of Smigel. 120—Harkimer v. Clare. 121—Cushman v. Cook. 122—Chanin v. Shilowitz. 123—Miller v. Margolies.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J. Motions. Preferred cases. 2112 —Cunningham v. Kelly. 2134—Kurscheedt v. Kursheedt. 573—Famabrosis Socy v. R B Soey. 2160—Met Trust Co v. Long Acre, &c, Co. 1929—Bernheimer v. Mela. 1120—Desposito v. Desposito. 2281 to 2286—N Y Clothing Trade Assn et al v. United Garment Workers et al. General calendar. 1494—Solomon v. Fisher. 810—Wickenheiser v. Herring. 302—Same v. same. 1174—Marshall v. Gibson. 962—McGinn v. McGinn. 912—Herzog v. Herzog. 1166—Ellas v. Ellas. 917. 918—Cyge v. Rosenwaser. 1507—Robin v. Fidelity Dec Co. 1310—Dorland v. same. 1096—Stevens v. Horseless Age Co. 1542—Lurie v. Horseless Age Co. 1487—Stetson v. Peace. 927—Lenz v. Lenz. 61—Heist v. Griffin. 1530—Arndt v. Prendergast. 1822—Saks v. Saks. 1833—Marshall v. Marshall. 1836—Prudential Vaudeville Exchange v. Cleveland. 1840—Gallinger v. Beinhauer. 1843—Wolters v. Wolters. 1847—Bauman v. Dutka. 1848—Everard's Breweries v. Cusick. 1850—Williams v. Williams. 1867—Lowngis v. Pateris. 1871—Steinberg v. Steinberg. 1881—Ciccarone v. Doran Cont Co. 1900—Fitzmaurice v. Fitzmaurice. 1901—Kamns v. Emigrant Indus Sav Bank. 1908—Nesbitt v. Nesbitt. 1917 —Fabbi v. Meyer & Taylor. 1924—Volck v. Volck. 1926—Mintz v. Mintz. 1935—Gittleman v. Gittleman. 1965—Johnston v. Towle. 1627—Hyatt v. Hyatt. 631—Birnbohm v. Knick Charity Club. 1062. 1063—Jones v. Woodin. 1722—Zambetti v. Ward. 1618. 1625 —Marx v. Feldman Const Co. 1658—Arrowsmith v. Ayerworth. 348—Radway Co v. City of N Y. 1081—Hardy v. Lynn. 1041—Hollingsworth v. Kellogg Offset Press Co. 1841 —Rothmann v. Friedman. 1914—Kohn v. Riglander. 1479—Collier v. Jones. 1147—Schratter v. Schratter. 1150—Laval v. Corn Exchange Bank. 1945—Gregory v. Beach 895—Poici v. Barcellona. 284—Barber Asphalt Paving Co v. City of New York. 1716—Kelly v. Kelly. 893—Hudson Mtg Co v. Olson Const Co. 1633—Equitable Life Assurance Society v. Chanler. 867—McManus v. Durant. 706—Cocciola v. Illinois S Co. 1805—Bergen v. Loris. 1875—Krauss v. Washington Bridge Auto Co. 1907—Thoamann v. Thoamann. 1715—Scoville v. Solinsky. 1191—Flint v. Tuttle. 1192—Fisher v. Tuttle. 1036—Kaufman v. Sammis. 1683—Mendel v. Wendel. 1458—Paskowitz v. Wiesner. 906—176th St, &c, Co v. Kramer Const Co. 941—Brooks v. Rachoh Asb Mfg Co. 411—Lifschutz v. Schetzberger. 432—Frank v. Rowland & Schaft. 1122—Hedges v. Mountjoy. 1606—Rabinowitz v. Rabinowitz. 104—De Guzman v. Strang. 1450—Stevenson v. Devins. 200—Mautner v. Jonzlik. 1567—Schmidt v. Schmidt. 1887—Bush v. Woodland. 1918—McKinley R & C Co v. Beers. 1962 —Colleran v. Mahoney. 911—Appelbee v. Skriwanek. 1607—Weiss v. Saperstein. 1696—Hecht v. Wahl. 1496—Ketcham v. Ketcham. 1412—Blum v. Blum. 972—Delavan v. N Y, N H & H R R. 1634—Newcomb v. Ross. 1461—Wacker v. Wacker. 1888—Lehmann v. Lehmann. 1928—Crouset v. Bernard. 1954—Vayana v. Vayana. 1948—Fraser v. Kuraman. 1967—Erstgaard v. Doll. 634—Harris v. Harris. 60—Alberti v. Alctra. 310—Jameson v. Eastern Hotel. 218—Buchanan v. Ward. 196—Roessle v. Roessle. 1182. 1183 —State Bank v. Cohen. 1862—Prud Vand Exch v. Mackintosh. 1863—Croker v. Hudson Mech Lumber Co. 1632—Gordon v. Zelazo. 1691—Jameson v. Nickel. 1692—Gordon v. same. 1382—Lo Pinto v. Mot Tr I Co. 1858—Sturgus v. Marks. 2088—Ferrais v. Ferraris. 2090—Dintenfass v. Broadway and 53d St Co. 2092—Allen v. Allen. 2095—Zambetti v. Costar. 2098—Goldstein v. Morris. 2100—Gallagher v. Gallagher. 2108—Vassilaki v. Brembos. 2100—Resler v. Resler. 2116—Cummings v. Cummings. 2117—Moses v. Solomon. 2120—Greenberg v. Lewis. 2133—Cohen v. Cohen. 2141—Popick v. Popick. 2148 —Verschleiser v. Jackson Amuse Co. 2150—Klein v. Klein. 2154—Serien v. Serien. 2155 —O'Brien v. Bolognino. 2157—Dutcher v. Dutcher. 2108—Catow v. U S Mtg. &c, Co. 2110—Howard v. Howard. 2171—Gutterman v. Harris. 2176—Morrison v. Fleine Co. 2177—Peiser v. Kailsh. 2178—Blakes.ee v. Blakes.ee. 2180—Gleason v. Gleason. 2181—Kauffman v. Herzberg. 2183—Boiz v. Habermacher. 2184—Kane Co. v. Mount. 2185—Cady v. Powers. 2190—Caswell v. Watson. 1870—Levinson v. Levinson. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J. Certiorari cases. 2075, 2076—Brookfield Holding Co v. Purdy. State Franchise cases. 2275—Tubular Dispatch Co v. State Board of Tax Commissioners. 2276—Mail & Newspaper Transp Co v. same. 2277—N Y Pneumatic Service Co v. same. 2278—N Y Mail & Newspaper Transp Co v. same. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Page, J. 3132—Rowell v. Crellman. 1553½—United Mchts R & I Co v. Glasshelm. 3194—Randolph v. Indian Rel Co. 2658—Lipman v. Lipman. 3170—Kaeper v. Apt Heler Co. 2915 —Hurtig v. Shulte. 1724—Hamilton v. Prendergast. 2849—Hutkoff v. McNeil. 2813—Spiegel v. Brown. 2914—Mange v. Mohr. 3216 —Osgoodby v. Osgoodby. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Erlanger, J., clear; Part VII.—Hendrick, J., clear; Part VIII.—Pendleton, J., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Goff, J. Pleadings. 1-2—Dennis Sweeney, 3—John J. Hartigan. 4—Peter J. Duffy. Trial calendar. 1—William P. Youngs. 2—George Grutz.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J. 4822—Baumann v. Wells Bros. 2241—Spang v. City of N Y. 355—Glece v. City of N Y, &c. 2185—Kopp v. Knoche. 1789—Meehan v. Joline. 2447—Weingarten v. Post & McCord. 48—Addis v. N Y C & H R R R. 2426—Duffy v. N Y C & H R R R. 2429—Kump v. Lattimer. 1578—Lay v. Cartazo. 2245—McCaulay v. Angus. 4832—Warshanski v. Cowan. 2473—Gibbons v. N Y C & H R R R. 8308—Bancroft v. N Y Produce Exchange. 2482—Tauck v. Didier March Co. 1760—O'Neill v. City of N Y. 1716—McKenna v. same. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J. 2131—Ditrez v. City of N Y. 1728 —Fealey v. Hudson Structural Steel Co. 2253 —Stewart v. Donaldi. 2301—People v. City of N Y. 2101—Boggerty v. Mason Au & Magenheimer. 2102—Wood v. Mason. 1886—Schmidt v. N Y Times Co. 1864—Byrne v. Doelger. 2306—Kane v. C A Carven & Co. 456—Lilianthal v. W J Taylor Co. 1130—Newman v. Moffitt. 1177—Greenberg v. Leavitt. 1179—Ettlinger v. same. 5043—McCarthy v. Macy. 1576—Rosenlock v. Rex Baking Co. 2132—Kancwicz v. Wessell, Nickel & Gross. 1997—Day v. Melrose Const Co. 1500, 1501—Handweller v. City of N Y. 2167—Juliano v. same. 2168—Ballo v. same. 2169—Kanner v. same. 1146—Thompson v. Elsasser. 2013—Schumer v. C C & Bklyn R R. 5397—Thos Ward Coal Co v. Behn. 5390—Stokes v. Hollander. 2213—Mason v. Carter & Weekes Stev Co. 1860—Brockelm y. Rader. 1858—Gayfert v. Wade. 2367—Logan v. Kahn. 2272—Guarino v. City of N Y. 1682—Strauss v. Nassau Elec R R. 1713—McDermott v. Southern Boul R R. 1715—McDermott v. same. 565—Collegiate Baptist Church v. Penn, N Y & L I R R Co. 2208—Brown v. Monaghan. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Part V., Ford, J. 2520—Jessen v. J L Kesner Co. 2085—Donnelly v. H C & A I Percy Construction Co. 2475—Ketring, v. Voorhees. 2481—Constantino v. Watson Con Co. 2376—Kent v. Standard Gas Light Co. 2585—Stankino v. Popp. 2394—Jaunzi v. James Dempsea Co. 2275—Anderson v. Baumann. 2377—Novitzky v. Henigson. 2438—Wood v. Ward & Gow. 2439—Singer v. Nassau Elec R R. 2441—Same v. same. 2448—Duffy v. Linch. 2450—Manfredo v. New Amsterdam Gas Co. 2471—Pfeuhler v. Ehret. 3137—McNamara v. N Y Mfrs R E Co. 299—Schwamenfield v. Barteistone. 640—Lieber v. same. 5393—Curran v. Gaynor. 2468—Marino v. Park. 2386—Porcaro v. C E Monnell Co. 2456—Weldon v. N Y, N H & H R R. 2457—Pelletion v. Lichtenstein. 2457—Young v. Volk House Wrecking Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI., Delany, J. 2289—Derring v. Beinhauer. 963—Price v. Imperial Auto Co. 4375—Goldberg v. L I R R. 1377—Weinberg v. L I R R. 102—Simon v. L I R R. 2048—Jahn v. Happel. 1504 —Shuman v. Block. 2103—Carley v. Joline. 2283—McCabe v. Interborough R T Co. 2061—23d Ward Bank of N Y v. Schneider. 2404—Levy v. Joline. 2133—Murphy v. Tefft-Weller Co. 2467—Rogers v. Bcsunder. 2374—Hardringe v. Joline. 2066—Rooney v. Kelly. 2412 —Lee v. Mott Iron Works. 2105—Ludington v. Joline. 2104-2106—Ingram v. Bradley Cont Co. 2469—Rak v. Manheim. 2486—Ghersin v. Cruice Keelan Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Guy, J. 1840—Halpern v. Niles. 1948—Jance, J. 1074—Andoux v. New York Transportation Co. 1682—Abramovitz v. Durra. 943 —S Schwedock v. Edwards. 1037—H Schwedock v. same. 1038—Rubin v. Edwards. 2109 —Douglas v. Cushman Baking Co. 2411—Maloney v. Cunard S S Co. 2075—Cooke v. Hall 1400, 1401—Jacarra v. Silver. 1597—Pearce v. Nilson. 1955, 1956—Spatz v. O'Brien. 1959—Fogarty v. Int R T Co. 2110—McLaughlin v. Wood. 1557—Surak v. Bridgeport Brass Co. 1526—Scabatto v. Wattenberg. 172—Althouse v. Caughey. 5175—Fitzpatrick v. Jobson-Gilfert Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Whitaker, J. 1838—Hart v. Pittsburgh Con Co. 569—Lazarowitz v. v. Brooklyn Heights R R. 1343—Dell v. Bonta. 1262—Herskowitz v. City of N Y. 1296—Henrickson v. O'Brien Const Co. 2416—Berlinger v. Joline. 1118—Perret v. Strauss. 2327—Toomey v. Ward Bread Co. 5325—Desmond v. Levy & Gilliland Co. 1444—Schoedlaner v. Jolles. 1865, 1866—Goldberg v. Weiderman. 1977—Haff v. Motor Taxi Cab Co. 1831—Strauss v. N Y Zeitung. 1832—Same v. N Y Eve Journal Pub Co. 1835—Same v. N Y Zeitung. 2325—Chappell v. Easton. 1386—Roberts v. I L Eccles Co. 2172—McGowan v. O'Brien Const Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Platzek, J. 2238—Colgate v. Brown Bros. 2304 —Boland v. N Y Transp Co. 2309—Delisi v. McCabe, Jr. 4947—Gellen v. Aloy. 1820—F Gurfein v. Brewster. 1775—J Gurfein v. Brewster. 582 —Romano v. N Y Constr Co. 1520½—Rahm v. Brighton Beach Dev Co. 2286—Fearon v. Smith Co. 2275—Anderson v. Baumann. 2377—Novitzky v. Henigson. 2438—Wood v. Ward & Gow. 2439—Singer v. Nassau Elec R R. 2441—Same v. same. 2448—Duffy v. Linch. 2450—Manfredo v. New Amsterdam Gas Co. 2471—Pfeuhler v. Ehret. 3137—McNamara v. N Y Mfrs R E Co. 299—Schwamenfield v. Barteistone. 640—Lieber v. same. 5393—Curran v. Gaynor. 2468—Marino v. Park. 2386—Porcaro v. C E Monnell Co. 2456—Weldon v. N Y, N H & H R R. 2457—Pelletion v. Lichtenstein. 2457—Young v. Volk House Wrecking Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI. and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Gavegan, J. 365-35 Per Cent Auto Supply Co v. Rubby. 702—Biddle Purchasing Co v. Anchor Bolt & Nut Co. 1435—Consol Car Fender Co v. C I & Bklyn R R. 2043—Ebling Brew Co v. Katzenberger. 1717—Walker v. Mueller. 1725—McLaughlin v. Prudential Ins Co. 1772—Man Commi Co v. Am Bonding Co. 2053—Stehlick v. Hevlicek. 2068—Kemmerer v. R Gair Co. 2055—Kinsella v. Primrose. 881—Ward v. Siebrecht. 2070—Bayliss v. Windsor Land & Imp Co. 2076—Gotthoffer v. Weinstein. 2077—Koropjeck v. Bohack. 2078 —Bohling v. Prudential Ins Co. 2082—Licitra v. Mastropaolo. 2084—De Lavaletti v. Leverich. 2085—O'Brien v. Bostelmann. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Amend, J. 1076—Russell v. Grauer. 424—McDonald v. McDonald. 1201—Lewis v. City Realty Co. 1981—Calabro v. Troy. 1600—Wilson v. Rockwood & Co. 1768—Lazarus v. Blumenfeld. 530—Comey v. United Surety Co. Case on. 69—Swift v. Penn & L I R R Co. 813—Daly v. City of N Y. 3127—City of N Y v. Mayer. 3004—Same v. Linch. 263—Edison Mfg Co v. Imperial Film Exchange. 1542—Butler v. City of N Y. 1532—H E Walter & Co v. Hornung. 466—Herrman v. Leland. 1957—Schnitzer v. Field. 1959—Nicelle Olive Oil Co v. La Manna. 1964—32d St Bldg Co v. Jaeckel. 1185—Whitside v. Levy. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Cohalan, J. 1788—Press Pub Co v. J L Kesner & Co. 1818—North Eastern Const Co v. City of N Y. 1805—Lienst Farms Co v. St John. 1816—Wolfson v. Am Druggist Syndicate. 1823—Fixel v. Lombardi. 1813—Wanlnger v. Riseley. 1946—Rich v. Minolti. 1949 —Leining v. Fischer. 1954—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company v. Davis. 1955—British Aluminum Co v. McAdamite Metal Co. 1312—Lathan v. Carney. 1943—Phealan v. Hartman. 1793—Hasbrouck v. Gallagher. 1915—Wood v. Fiske. 1936—Mitchell v. Lithauer. 1938—Beitler v. McGraw Tire & Rubber Co. 3157—Cunz v. Hall. 1956—Ferguson v. R H Sellers Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Donnelly, J. Case on. Societie Anonyme des Nationale Belges v. Kahn. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Greenbaum, J. Case on. Eckert v. Page. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. Case on. Hebbard v. City of N Y. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Wills for probate: August Emerich, Mary O. Dougherty, Carl E. Carlson, Bridget Kelly, Mary A. Ryan, Charles E. Barrett, Irving Mead, Henry A. W. Wuelfens, Mary A. Larkin, William S. Andrews, Ida S. Wheeler, James L. Perry, George A. Manod, Mary V. Wortendyke, Stewart L. Woodford.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Contested will. 3001—Ellen Cooke.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—La Fetra, J. Motions.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McAvoy, J. 4945½—Thompson v. Pitts White Metal Co. 6065½—Wooster v. Nevan Co. 2114—Brickel v. Kigner. 2104—Kochman v. Walters. 2135—Lang v. Leipzig Drug Co. 5316 —Hind & Harrison Co v. Feldman. 1229½—Walker v. Schlobohm. 2195—Mohlman v. Joline. 2205—Felsenstein v. Joline. 2207—Kleinman v. N Y Railways. 2208—Schnabel v. Nat Board of Commerce. 2209½—Charles N. Bentley Co v. Kraemer. 2209—Schnabel v. Nat Board of Commerce. 2210—Same v. Kountzy. 2211—Panzer v. Joline. 2212—Grossman v. Whitridge. 2213—Girls v. N Y Railways. 2214—Wrublensky v. Smith. 2215—Boshinsky v. Joline. 2217—Greenberg v. same. 2218—Pressburg v. Houserman Metal Mfg Co. 2023 —Uhrlaub v. Aetna Ins Co. 2081—Vandertip v. Amateur Billiard Co. 2055—Durchler v. H C Stone Const Co. 1096—Roth v. Barkan. 2119—Smith v. Mason Seaman Trans Co. 1628—Mallhson v. Joline. 2090—Cohen v. Harmerly Hall Co. 1949—Herman v. Maryland Casualty Co. 2006—McCarthy v. O'Donnell. 2176—Levine v. Joline. 2027—Humphreys v. Roskane Scott Co. 1941—Rosenberg v. Schonberg. 1674—Wintan v. Galinsky. 84½—Jersman v. Walpole. 1750—Walsh v. Walsh. 1740—McGraw v. Walsh. 2097½—Cummings v. Conn Cab Co. 2081¼—Same v. same. 1936½—Liftiz v. Cohen. 2190—Keim v. Joliner. 2219—Personalty Liquidating Co v. Herzog. 2220—Berger v. Joline. 2222—Rubin v. Smith. 2223—Crone v. Cent Union Gas Co. Clear.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Finelite, J. Case on.

CITY COURT—Part IV.—Schmuck, J. Case on.

CITY COURT—Part V.—Luce, J. Case on.

CITY COURT—Part VI.—Smith, J. Case on.

CITY COURT—Part VII.—O'Dwyer, C. J. Case on.

CITY COURT—Part VIII.—Lynch, J. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J. 5395—Shapiro v. Ostra. 5397—Levien v. Lane Manufacturing Company. 5399—Galliano v. Illinois Surety Co. 5402—Mirman v. Zeller. 5057—Mendelson v. Clark. 5019—Personalty Liquidating Co v. 35 Per Cent Automobile Supply Co. 5208—Hoeffler v. Carlisle Const Co. 5236—Heineman v. McNulty. 5255—McNamara v. Moss. 5406—Kennedy v. Reedy Const Co. 5410—Dorf v. Marquette C & S Co. 5411—Nassauer v. Woolsey. 5412—Robinson v. Bass. 5303—Balanced Shoe Co v. Isaacs. 5378—Hackett v. Glaser. 5398—Daly v. Cagney. 5414—Mangan v. Venure. 5418—Schnurmacher v. Benedetto. Clear.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Biagio Pernetto v. Tommasina Sanguinetti—Martin C. Dyer. Maria Josefa Zayas y Gobel v. Mary Hershfield—Joseph P. Day. Lillian Lanzit v. Thos. M. Fanning—Mortimer Lanzit. Paul Armitage v. Wm. A. Riley—Wm. F. Grell. Mary I. Doran v. Anna Bergoffen et al.—Morris Goodman.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J. G. E. Loeffler Land & Imp. Co. v. W. A. Dessingol—George McClune. G. Doctor Co. v. Douglas E. Clarritte—T. H. Kramer. Grace Donald v. John Weinheimer—A. Welles Stumpf.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Cahn v. Boerner—Ernest E. L. Hammer. Tax Lien Co. v. Thyson—Harry Bijur. Spillner v. Costar—Harry Bijur. Tighe v. Waller—Maurice Goodman. Tax Lien Co. v. Schloemer—Hyman Turchin. M. W. Realty Co v. Bleiman—Robert T. Wagner.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J. Brenziger v. Pouch Realty Co.—Albert Blumenstiel.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Garretson, J. 2376—Mueller v. Mueller. 2239—Salagna v. Alex Mampbell Milk Co. 2371—Sealy v. Foote. 2172—Prindel v. Blaustein. 2340—Ingvall v. Ingvall. 2343½—Minden v. Bashist. 2766—Damato v. Bushkirk. 505—Cooke v. Higgins. Inquest. 2579—Bloom v. Bloom. 3046—Moore v. Moore.

On March 3 the following cases marked ready on a previous call will be added to the day calendar for trial: 2328—Hertitscheck v. Herlitscheck. 2927—Rosen v. Rosen. 2930—Wallenstein v. Wallenstein. 2931—Dexter v. Cassey. 2932—Piller v. Piller. 2933—Faber v. Hauck. 2936—Sherk v. Birnbach. 2938—Roman Catholic Church Transfiguration v. Segal. 2942—Wooley v. Stewart. 2944—Bass v. Misikow. 2922—Mades v. Hornberger. 1190—McNulty v. Offerman. Highest number reached on the regular call, 2945.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Manning, J.; Part V., Maddox, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J. 6492—Gritman v. B H R R. 6757—Turnbull v. Nassau R R. 6895—Baum v. Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co. 6898—Lonczak v. N Y Dock Co. 6899—Robertson v. Somers. 6901—Lowe v. Nassau R R. 6906—Riegelmann v. Nassau R R. 6907—Lipstein v. Provident Loan Society. 4808—Murray v. Copeland. 6266—Waldman v. Nassau R R. 6516—Gehl v. Bachman-Bechtel Brewg Co. 6775—Timmons v. American Mfg Co. 6740—Dalton v. Nassau R R. 5340—Fuller v. Knox. 5682—Reilly v. City of New York. 990—Walbridge et al v. Munsou S & Line. 2074—Kaskowitch v. Friedman. 5980—Sterling Meaker Co v. Swan & ano. 5911—Riester v. Bankers Surety Co. 5853—Sakolsky v. Goldman. 6201—Fragner v. Fischel. 6404—Zack v. Cohn. 6460—Sweeney v. Edison El Co. 6493—O'Brien v. Nassau R R. 6581—Barton v. Whipple Security Co. 6629, 6630—Goldman v. Simmonetti Co et al. 6832, 6835—Catalanotto v. Busch. 6658—Shea v. B H R R. 4586—Morton v. Smith Hoisting Co et al. 6899—Esselmann v. City of New York. 4441—Malatesta v. City of New York. 6733, 6734—Simon v. Nassau R R. 9716—Perron v. Brown. 9733—Walter v. Carroll. 7577—Brown Paint Co v. Pentield. 6711, 6712—Happe v. Nassau R R. 9426—Friedman v. Gordon. 9864—Farley, Comr, &c, v. McKeever. 6274—Piel v. Lowinger et al. 294—Ostermeyer v. City of New York et al. 6911—Kennedy v. Wonjworth & Co. 6913—Horrigan v. Nassau R R. 6914—Erstling v. Sachs et al. 6917—Farrell v. Heidenheim et al. 6918—Pollack v. Woolworth & Co. 6924—Halasienski v. Blyn Union Gas Co. 6925—Herman v. Loeffler, Jr.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 6926—Olshansky v. Ackerman. 4786—International Heater Co v. Slocum. 6927—Kempczinski v. Chelsea Fibre Mills. 6934—Lindgren and others v. Haberle. 6936—McCaffery v. Stern. 6938—Prideaux v. City of New York and others. 6939—Soncini v. Nadle and others. 6941—Garofolo v. Kennedy & Son. 6946—Rozenwinger v. Hydrox Chemical Co. 6948—Oroho v. McGoldrick. 6952—Kelly v. Coney I & B R R. 6957, 6958—Pillion v. City of New York. 6959—McGivney v. Barrett. 1694—Cross v. Coney I & B R R. 9714—Lutz v. Miller. 6964—Johanson v. Laskey. 6966—Enright v. Flatbush Gas Co. 6967—Lieberman v. Nassau R R. 6972—Baldwin v. Fowler and others. 6973—Carleton—Same. 6976—Stiess v. Fisch. 6977—Kiernan v. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co. 6980—Maguire v. De Groff & Son. 6982—Morahen v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 6985 —Stein v. Freund. 6988—Flynn v. Coney I & B R R. 6990—Podesla v. Brooklyn Cooperage Co. 6993—Jennings v. B H R R. 6995 —De Fillippe v. Nassau R R. 7002—Horwitz v. Rudd, Inc., and others. 7004—Rickert v. Bhss Co. 7005—Mendlowitz v. American Fidelity Co. 6849—Stacey v. Van Brunt St & Erie Ba in R R. 2073—Shanahan v. Feltman. 7006—Eckhaus v. Russell & Stoll Co. 7007—Hamther v. Hackey. 7008—Scuglia v. Bartholomae and others. 7011—Hammond v. Coney I & B R R. 7013—Schaeder v. B H R R. 7017, 7016—Crasson v. City of New York. 7256—Park v. Mohawk Garage. 7025—Lipschitz v. Koeppel and others. 2250—Foster v. Jones. 5163—Wardman v. Methodist Episcopal Hospital. 5609—Denaro v. Prudential Ins Co. 5797—Harris v. Zaiss. 5942—Fredericks v. Pre s Pub Co. 9246—Scher v. Silberman and another. 9421—Farrell v. American Bonding Co. 5012—Kutzelman v. Interborough R T. 5677—Barker v. Babcock. Highest number reached on regular call, 7035.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Benedict, J. Litigated motions. 1—Matter of Fahr, (Lyke.) 2—Logan and another v. New Amsterdam Gas Co. 3—Shortell v. Elmhurst

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The lake storm has passed rapidly east to the Grand Banks, and a secondary disturbance is over the Eeast Gulf States. During the last twenty-four hours these disturbances caused rains and snows in the Atlantic States north of Maryland, snows in the region of the Great Lakes, Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Kansas. Another disturbance is off the Pacific Coast and is causing unsettled weather west of the Rocky Mountains and rains in California.

Temperature has fallen decidedly in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the Lake region, and readings continue below the seasonal average over the Plains States, the Rocky Mountain region, and the Upper Mississippi Valley.

The weather will be cloudy, with passing snow flurries on Monday in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, followed by fair weather in these districts on Tuesday, and there will be rains on Monday and Tuesday over the South Plateau region and the South Pacific States and local snows on Tuesday in the Rocky Mountain region. Elsewhere over the country the weather will be fair on Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature will be lower on Monday and Tuesday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and it will rise on Monday and Tuesday in the Rocky Mountain region and the Plains States and Tuesday in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Lake region. Moderately cold weather will prevail on Monday and Tuesday in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Ohio Valley.

The winds along the New England Coast will be moderate northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south; South Atlantic and East Gulf Coast, light to moderate variable; West Gulf Coast, moderate variable, mostly north and northeast; Lake Michigan, light, variable.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have brisk north winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Northern New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate northwest winds.

Southern New England and Eastern New York—Fair Monday and probably Ouesday; moderate northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia—Cloudy and cold, probably preceded by snow flurries Monday, Tuesday, fair; moderate north winds.

Western New York—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday, slowly rising temperature. Tuesday, light to moderate variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	23	47	4 P. M.	36	30
6 A. M.	22	42	6 P. M.	35	29
9 A. M.	25	36	9 P. M.	34	25
12 M.	29	34	11 P. M.	33	23

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding date last year it was 24; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 27. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 12:01 A. M.; minimum, 23 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 46 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.70 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.94 inches.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:35—846 Kelly St.; W. E. Schwey	Trifling
1:30—555 Grand St.; J. Raunstein	Trifling
3:00—124 6th Av.; Seigel Brothers	$50
8:00—198th St. & Fort Washington Av.; A. H. Kenny	Trifling
10:40—11 6th Av.; J. R. Oliver	Trifling
P. M.	
12:15—365 E. 4th St.; S. Chudled	Trifling
1:40—315 E. 83d St.; Herman Kearl	Trifling
3:58—819 8th Av.; M. Nocht	$1,000
4:25—316 W. 31st St.; unknown	Trifling
5:25—1324 St., between Cypress and St. Ann's Aves.; J. Doll & Son	Trifling
5:30—461 W. 159th St.; Mrs. F. Mohertens	Trifling
5:45—20 E. 103d St.; Mary Weinstein	Trifling
5:55—1,403 Avenue A; unknown	Trifling
6:15—528 E. 147th St.; Frank Moore	$50
8:35—194 E. 4th St.; Felix Sabalski	$100

Public Notices

I hereby deal notice that I am not responsible for any indebtedness incurred by any one, except that incurred by myself personally. Edward W. Holland, 29 Broadway.

Wanted—A temporary home for two refined children; care and constant attention required. Address, with terms and references, W 25 Times.

NICE BABY BOY TWO WEEKS OLD GIVEN away for adoption. Call or write, Mrs. Burger, 591 Spring St., West Hoboken, N. J.

PERSONAL.—Lester, write home; all forgiven. Papa.

Lost

LOST.—On Thursday, at the Metropolitan Opera House, or on way to 42d St. Subway Station, string of silver beads. Reward if returned to 606 West 113th. Apartment 3. Phone 9016 Morningside.

LOST—A gold mesh bag and a gold card case with monogram "A. F. L.," in or near Hotel Astor; very liberal reward. Please return to A. F. Lindahl, care of Hotel Bristol, West 49th St.

LOST—Opera glasses in small case marked "E. R. M." Casino Theatre, Saturday night; reward. W 152 Times.

LOST—Tuesday, Feb. 18, gold pencil; owner's name. Broadway and 26th St.; reward. 40 East 26th St.

LOST—A diamond brooch representing rabbit; finder will receive suitable reward. Gillette, 65 West 54th.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

LOST—In Churchill's Saturday night, lady's silver card case, initials "L. G." $10 reward; no questions. Mrs. Chas. Allen, 610 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Red short-haired chow dog; has head like a fox; reward. Bennett, 916 Summit Av. Phone 9048 Madison Square.

Business Notices

PAWN TICKETS CASHED and your pledges saved for you. Full value paid immediately for all pawn tickets. Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, all precious stones bought, sold, exchanged, and appraised. M. A. FORGOTSTON, 1,432 Broadway.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE REPAIRED AND POLISHED. PARQUET FLOORS A SPECIALTY. CHARLES ROAK, 429 WEST 39TH ST. TELEPHONE 3626 BRYANT.

Fac-simile multigraph typewritten letters, 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; work called for and delivered. Telephone 5860 Morningside. 215 West 116th St. Weatherford.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered promptly; addressing, mailing; samples submitted. Telephone 1552 Cortlandt. William Gray, 93 Nassau St.

Business Opportunities

$3,000 will buy one-half interest in well paying, established business, which is browing beyond me; must have active partner; $30 weekly and half profits. X 15 Times.

I have a complete office and sample room; references; will take agency any reliable business anywhere. Room 203, 25 West 42d St.

Hotel and corner saloon for sale, 244 3d Av., corner 20th St. F. Redmond.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

52D ST., 37 EAST.—Room, with board; table board; references.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST. (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6068 Bryant.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Two large, excellently heated rooms; all modern conveniences; telephone; board moderate.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths; telephones; superior table.

53D, 57 WEST.—Very attractive rooms, private baths; moderate; excellent cuisine; references; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST. Large and small rooms; references.

67TH ST., 351 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; south exposure; private bath; good board; telephone.

76TH ST., 127-129 WEST.—Second floor rear; generous table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

The New York Times Censored Want Advertisements

"Only advertisements fit to print."

Be explicit in writing Help Wanted advertisements for The Times—you'll find then that your returns will come from applicants who will understand what is to be expected of them, and you will have little or no difficulty in selecting a most satisfactory and capable employe.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting six average (seven short) words to the line in small type or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Help Wanted. Situations Wanted	15c
Agents Wanted. Boarders & Board Wanted. Rooms to Let or Wanted. Apartments to Let or Wanted Country Board. Employment Bureaus. Real Estate. Horses and Carriages. Houses to Let or Wanted.	25c
Business Notices. Automobile Exchange. Business Opportunities. Lost, Found, Rewards. Purchase and Exchange.	30c
Public Notices.	40c

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Norece Hall and The Bonheur.—Under one management; select residential hotels; new throughout; steam heat; exceptional rooms and suites; large parlors, reception rooms, lounge and tea room; ideal in all appointments; Southern cooking; white maid service; rates reasonable. Write for booklet. 'Phone 7140 Schuyler.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Refined patrons wanted for table board; very reasonable rates; excellent cuisine. MacDonald.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large, small room; excellent table; table guests; new management. Schuyler 8510.

82D ST., 50-52 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; business people. Telephone 8397 Schuyler.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite; private bath; suitable two or three; superior table; Jewish family.

86TH, 149 WEST.—From March 20, rooms, together or separate; table guests; references.

88TH ST., 261 WEST.—Pleasant large and small rooms; private family, with few boarders; references.

88TH, WEST.—Large, sunny room, running water; private house; board optional. 586 West End Av.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Beautiful single and double rooms; every modern convenience; an unexcelled table.

95TH, 50 WEST, (near "L," Subway express.)—Home comfort; excellent cuisine. Francaise. Telephone; references.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, handsomely furnished front room; southern exposure; bath.

103D, (corner West End, 870.)—Large corner room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; table guests.

104TH ST., 59 WEST.—Established 17 years; private; large and small rooms; superior table.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service, good company; references; reasonable; Southerners.

105TH ST., 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped, new private dwelling; perfect for comfort and convenience; steam heat; electricity, gas; two rooms, two baths; few select people accommodated; excellent home cooking.

107TH, 249 WEST, (Apartment 6.)—Lady living alone, beautifully furnished corner apartment, high-class, most attractive location on Broadway, will take couple; unusual opportunity for those wishing the environment of an exclusive private home in preference to hotel; excellent home cooking; investigate.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; couple, gentlemen; unusual table. Morningside 8136.

121ST ST., 503 WEST.—Pleasant room, southern exposure, suitable for one or two; with board, two meals, $22; three meals, $24. Hunter.

122D, 520 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; elevator; all conveniences; excellent table; references. Kerker.

137TH, 602 WEST. (Broadway Subway, Near Riverside.)—High-class accommodations; front room; refined Jewish family; excellent German cooking; elevator apartment.

137TH, 243 WEST. — Elegantly furnished room; all conveniences; excellent table. Telephone 4255 Audubon.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity; with or without private baths; references; table guests.

149TH ST., 552 AND 554, AUDUBON ANNEX. Two newly furnished houses. Following vacancies: Two large-size rooms, $10 and $12. Two medium-size rooms, $8 each. Two smaller rooms, $8 each. Add $5 table board each additional person. Prices include first-class meals and services. Parlor dining room; superior accommodations; social surroundings; most beautiful, healthful section. Telephone 2757—Audubon.

152D ST., 501 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large corner room, suitable for two gentlemen; home table; Southern cooking. Phone 4678 Audubon.

CONVENT AV., 336.—Gentlemen willing to share medium-size, light, comfortable room; moderate.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; elegant, sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; 20 minutes Manhattan; rates 25% lower than New York. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for couple or gentlemen seeking refined home; references required. 'Phone 5262 River.

WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north of 157th Subway; beautiful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Heights riverview; most accessible locality in metropolis; Subway 5 minutes to Wall St.; corner trolley connects bridge, Broadway; high-class neighborhood; board; rooms furnished, unfurnished. Main 905.

SPANISH HOME, excellent table; lessons business Spanish; daily practice. 209 Bay 31st St.

Long Island.

Flushing, L. I.—Lady would rent large, well-heated room in private house, in good neighborhood; references given and required. W 133 Times.

Furnished Rooms

5TH AV., 25.—Refined surroundings; beautiful, large, medium sized rooms; running water; bath; breakfast.

East Side.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; private house; modern conveniences; electric light; telephone.

34TH ST., 56 East.—Large, handsomely furnished, clean room, with bath; reasonable; also smaller room.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with and without bath; gentlemen; references.

55TH ST., 83 EAST.—Large front rooms; southern exposure; newly furnished; private house; telephone; reference.

56TH ST., 83 EAST.—Private house; newly furnished; large rooms; all conveniences; heat; 'phone; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 626.—Scrupulously clean house, handsomely furnished; large rooms, heated, suitable two gentlemen; separate beds, also single rooms; moderate prices.

MADISON AV., 175. (34th.)—Large room, handsomely furnished; private bath; moderate; breakfast optional; references.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; two charming rooms for bachelors; modern; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

9TH, 37 WEST.—Elegant large room; private bath; refined surroundings; moderate; also small, $2.

21ST ST., 218 WEST.—Large front room, steam heat, electricity, telephone, with privilege of parlor and kitchen; for refined couple or gentlemen; private house; no other roomers. Capitian.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms, bath, running water; gentlemen; $9-$4.50.

44TH ST., 254 WEST.—Cosy heated parlor, also small room, all conveniences. Dohm.

46TH ST., 136 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; respectable; 'phone.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; gentlemen only; reference.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

52D, 244 WEST.—House, newly renovated; cheertul, homelike; near Broadway; reasonable; references required.

55TH ST., 341 WEST.—Beautiful parlor, with piano; running hot and cold water; all conveniences.

50TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large room; modern apartment; refined home right party. Ask Apartment 2, East.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Large room, nicely furnished, bath connected; southern exposure; electricity, telephone; breakfast.

61ST ST., 38 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water, bath; Subway, "L"; 'phone; reasonable.

68TH, ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, absolutely private; unrivaled service; hot and cold water in every room; breakfast optional.

70TH, 128 WEST.—A desirable room in quiet house, on second floor; references exchanged.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large second-story front room; private bath; hot water supply; references.

71ST, 155 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large, small rooms; all furnishings up-to-date; clean house; Subway around corner; telephone.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—First-class bachelor apartments; private bath; breakfast optional. Columbus 806.

71ST, 109 WEST.—Large front and back room; steam heat; electricity; every convenience.

73D, 160 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, for gentlemen; large closets; private house; near Subway.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Large room, alcove, bath; also second floor entire; pantry extension, bath.

76TH ST., 59 WEST.—Refined lady would rent sunny room, adjoining bath; home comforts. Mathison.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

77TH, 169 WEST.—Desirable single room; gentlemen; references.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished rooms, with, without bath; electricity; Subway; breakfast optional.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful sunny front room; twin beds; parquet floor; running water; Subway.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful small front room, southern exposure; gentlemen only; near Subway; reasonable.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Beautiful double room, private bath, also small room; one block Subway.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; choice rooms; attractive; to those seeking quiet, comfortable home; reference.

80TH, 135 WEST.—Large room, hot water; convenient; $5 per week. Phone 9759 Schuyler.

82D, 27 WEST.—Attractive rooms, all conveniences; refined, quiet house; breakfast optional; references.

82D ST., 47 WEST.—Sunny, large front room; first-class house; gentlemen preferred; references; moderate.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Newly decorated large front room; private bath; electric light; telephone; references.

82D ST., 114 WEST.—Comfortable, large front room; doctor's residence; nicely furnished; large closets; gentlemen; reference.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Large front room, running water, suitable for two; reasonable; telephone.

82D, 134 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations; sunny second floor rooms; single or connected; private bath.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Sunny outside room; modern apartment; moderate; refined family; phone. Ochs.

84TH ST., 107 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sunny suite, bath adjoining; player-piano; convenient to elevated and subway. Telephone 8923 Schuyler. De Sasso.

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102D St., (850 West End Av.)—Handsomely furnished suite or separate rooms; high-class apartment; reasonable.

103D, 128 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; private house; bath, phone; one block from Broadway; subway, "L" stations; $6.

104TH ST., 135 WEST. — Newly furnished outside room; one or two gentlemen; high-class apartment; seen appreciated; references. Apartment 19.

105TH, 80 WEST.—Medium-sized room; water; single room, $2.50; private house; "L," Subway.

106TH ST, 200 WEST.—Front connecting room or rent separately; modern; private; breakfast optional. Foster.

111TH, 605 WEST, Apartment 35. — Sunny front room, one, two gentlemen; private home; references.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, elevator apartment; absolute cleanliness; electricity; shower. MacDonald.

112TH ST, 505 WEST.—Sunny room, steam heated; lavatory, bath, telephone; Morningside Heights; $3.25. M. G. Wilford.

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115TH, 419 WEST.—Light rooms, modern; bath, shower; telephone; elevator; gentlemen. Apartment L.

116TH ST., 404 WEST.—Attractive rooms; 1 block Broadway Subway; overlooking Morningside Park; reasonable. Morse.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Outside side room, sunshine, $3.50; elevator, telephone, subway; references. Apt. 64.

119TH, 424 WEST.—Comfortable sized room, bath, opposite Columbia; elevator, telephone, closet; references. Muller.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Steam-heated, sunny front rooms, $3-$6; also two-room apartment.

123D ST., 209 WEST.—Large furnished front room; southern exposure; all improvements; 'phone; "L" Subway.

124TH, (3,120 Broadway.) — Clare Arms; southern exposure; front; elevator; Christian family; private; Subway. Townsend.

124TH ST., 510 WEST.—Sunny, cosy outside room; elevator; gentleman; business girl; $2. Fullersteen.

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126TH, 36 WEST.—Large, sunny back parlor; clean, and all conveniences; private house. Kerpen.

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137TH ST., 611 WEST, (Subway Block.)—Rooms, $4 to $7; hotel service; facing Hudson. Apartment 2A.

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SUNNY and well furnished rooms with board in a private family living in the very convenient and attractive location of Washington Square. W 69 Times.

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Steinway mahogany upright piano, in excellent order; will sell for $125. 318 West 42d.

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A COMPETENT GIRL as chambermaid and laundress and assist waiting; references required. Inquire from 9 to 1, 56 East 66th St.

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Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V. M. Wheat, Director.

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To sell cars of well-known make. Liberal commission. Apply 1,392 Bedford Av., B'klyn.

CAPABLE YOUNG MAN to represent our select entertainers. International Lyceum Bureau, 51 Chambers St.

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SALESMEN—Sell grocers "THE BEST EVER." Lady Washington Hulled Beans, Seattle, Wash.

SHIPPING clerk, in wholesale fur manufacturer; must have best references and fully experienced; one used to handle better goods only can have A1 position. S C 183 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS on old-established insurance magazine. Can use several "live wire" solicitors. Subscription work, commission basis; excellent opportunity for energetic man. A 204 Times.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City, 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 162 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J., or any army recruiting station.

WANTED—Refined, well-dressed man above 40, but still active, to sell a household necessity to the better class families in or outside of city; to such that qualify we shall prove that they will earn permanently at least $50 per week. Call betwen 3-5 P. M., 58 West 15th St., first floor.

WANTED—Solicitor, whole or part time, to solicit business for downtown public accounting firm. T 321 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

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Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
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BOOKKEEPER-EXPERIENCED.
Good position for proficient men—if you are. If not proficient, why not get busy. Study.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTS, 1,133 Broadway. Manhattan's Oldest School. Write for Essay on Efficiency. Also Curriculum. Increase your earning power at once through study of advanced Bookkeeping. Higher studies, or preparation for C. P. A. Degree optional.

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BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Anxious to work; capable, accurate, wide awake; $6. B., 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

CAPABLE, honest German woman wants kitchen work or office cleaning. Write Bokalo, 169 East 78th.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced, artistic; Spring engagements, in and out, city; best references; $3.50 day. W 135 Times.

DRESSMAKER — Competent; makes ladies', children's clothes; reasonable. Mme. Juliette, 126 East 12th St. Stuyvesant 408.

EXPERT TELEPHONE OPERATOR; five years' experience on switchboard. A. Pomphrey, 65 West 70th St.

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RESPECTABLE colored woman desires day's work. Experienced laundress. Muller, 158 West 19th St.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Hard work, long hours no objection; efficient, conscientious; small salary; references. Beginner, 1,731 Depkin Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; neat, bright, American girl; beginner; rapid, accurate, correct worker; good penman; office assistant; no agency; $8. T 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (19;) experienced, accurate, and ambitious; not particular as to hours; typewriting test 100%; salary $10. Stenographer, 445 East 83d St.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' legal, two years' insurance experience; references; $15. T 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 17, two months' experience. (F. D.,) F. B., 197 East Broadway.

WOMAN in need, go out, washing, $1 a day, or by half day; do mending. Mrs. Carroll, 447 West 40th, rear.

WOMAN out by day washing, ironing, cleaning. Gronwoldt, 245 West 66th.

Situations Wanted Male

ABLE YOUNG MAN, (18,) student New York Preparatory School, seeks position; accurate figurer; moderate salary. George Belerie, 137 Avenue A.

ACCOUNTANT.—EXPERT, C. P. A.; books opened, closed, audited, written up, systems installed, financial statements, &c., prepared; investigations, work confidential; rates moderate; personal service. C. P. A., Room 702, 132 Nassau St. 'Phone 2730—Beekman.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly up; trial balances, financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. Phone 4376 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT CERTIFIED.—Corporation tax reports prepared and filed; books opened, written up, and closed. Acme Audit Co., 320 Broadway. Phone 673 Worth.

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Cashier, office manager, (30,) wide experience, initiative, detail, reliable; very best of references; character, ability. F. Howard Johnson, 2,608 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (25;) seven years' experience; thoroughly versed in all modern double entry systems; take entire charge books; highly recommended. A 95 Times.

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BOY wishes position in office; age 15. W 153 Times.

COLORED man seeks position where honesty and faithfulness is a necessary requisite; such as bank messenger, office attendant; can give the best of references, also a surety bond, if so desired. N. B., Box G 36 Times.

COST accountant, experienced and capable, desires position with progressive concern. Modern, 324 Times Downtown.

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GARDENER OR SUPERINTENDENT on gentleman's estate; married; no children; with 18 years' experience in greenhouse and landscape work; best references. Address P. O. Box 87, Noroton, Conn.

GOLF PROFESSIONAL wishes position; Scotch; 25; good player, club maker and instructor; also green keeping experience; excellent reference. Bunker, 365 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

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MANUFACTURERS
CLOAKS, SUITS, AND DRESSES.
Prominent salesman seeks connection, with representative firm only, in either of these lines. W 42 Times.

MANUFACTURERS' lines wanted for Pacific Coast, by a well established salesman in ladies' neckwear, laces, and jewelry; Parisian ivory novelties; best of references, with satisfactory results. W 149 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, TYPEWRITER, (18,) willing to work in any capacity; neat appearance; not afraid of hard work; will make good when initiative, intuitive, industry, honesty will be rewarded; moderate salary; highest references. B. S., 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN—CORRESPONDENT.
Account dissolved partnership young business man seeks position; a clean record and best references; 25 years old; interview requested. P. O. Box 4, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent, reliable American boy; beginner; office assistant; plain penman; neat; understands simple bookkeeping; no agents; $8. T 343 Times Downtown.

TINSMITH AND ROOFER wants work for landlords or estate; day or contract. Lande, 235 East 122d.

USEFUL MAN — HOUSEWORK. — Married couple wishes position as useful man and general housework; best references. Peterson, 237 West 48th St.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, efficient, versatile, desires good position. A 96 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position at anything. Box T 325 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

TUTOR.—College graduate, refined, experienced, able musician, desires residential or visiting position. W 110 Times.

Employment Bureaus.

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A.—FOR EXCELLENT colored servants 'phone Riverside 4875. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 4786—Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Employment Agency, 12 West 69th St. Telephone 1538 Riverside.

COMPETENT COUPLE, cook, general work, colored; city, country. Instant Relief Agency, phone 7288 Morning.

COMPETENT HELP, short notice, procurable at Progressive Emp.; reliable. 34 West 131st St. 5370—Harlem.

HOUSEWORK—Neat, willing girl; good cook; city or country; $25. Pearson's Agency. Telephone 5049 Harlem.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 172 East 4th St. Phone Orchard 2508.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT. — Help supplied day, week, month, male, female. 107 West 133d St. Tel. 6916—Morningside.

THE ALGONQUIN Employment Agency.—Efficient servants supplied. 769 Lexington Av. Phone Plaza 4961

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Baker electrics overhauled and newly painted; rare bargains; blue Stanhope, $350; four-passenger extension coupe, $1,500; three-passenger coupe, $650; victoria, $675. Baker Vehicle Co., 1,798 Broadway. Tel. 2830 Columbus.

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Mercedes Limousine, late model, perfect condition; original cost $11,000; has been overhauled and refinished; will sacrifice to quick buyer. 1,710 Broadway.

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OLDSMOBILE, LATE MODEL, FULLY EQUIPPED, EXCELLENT ORDER, $650 CASH. TELEPHONE 1092 GRAMERCY.

Pope-Hartford.

Removal Sale.—Entire stock used cars. Bargains. Pope-Hartford Auto Co., 1,932 Broadway.

Reo.

Premier six-cylinder; ran less than 1,000 miles; equipped. Reo Co., 19 West 62d St.

Reo 1912, centre control, fully equipped; like new; bargain. Reo Co., 19 West 62d St.

Reo 1912, model R, fully equipped, $800. R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d St.

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DON'T BUY USED CARS
without knowing what you are getting; my technical and practical knowledge of all cars protects you against undesirable offerings; my fee comes out of what I save you. H. David Webster, 989 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone 6657J Prospect.

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Stevens-Duryea, 1907, little six touring car, with limousine body; recently overhauled, with complete up-to-date equipment; owner leaving town; no reasonable offer refused; can be seen at 360 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Mr. Holzkamp.

Warren-Detroit.

1912 Warren Detroit, mohair top, self-starter, fully equipped; price $650. H. S. Baldwin, 25 Bradhurst Av., City.

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PACKARD LIMOUSINES, new cars, for monthly service; special to theatre or opera with privilege of stopping one hour for supper, $10. Largest renters of Packard cars in New York.
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Beautiful private automobile, Packard landaulet, to rent very reasonable; owner drives himself; highest recommendations. Hoffman, 105 West 80th St. 8088 Riverside.

For Hire—Renault, 20-30, first-class limousine, landaulet; reasonable; day, week, month. 'Phone 6637—Columbus. Henri Yazidjian, 263 West 68th.

For Hire.—Elegant Pierce-Arrow landaulet; hour

AMERICAN FASHIONS WIN MANY CONVERTS

Prize-Winning Models in Yesterday's Issue Taken as Proof of American Originality.

INDEPENDENT OF FRENCH

Some Leading Modistes, However, Still Believe Paris Must Lead—Color Scheme Here Impressive.

An animated interest was manifested yesterday by the exclusive modistes and milliners of this city in the result of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S American Fashions contest, and the chances of American designers in wresting from their French competitors the long sought supremacy in the American field, were earnestly discussed. Although opinion was divided, it was quite generally acknowledged that the prize winning designs in the millinery, afternoon and evening gown contests without exception displayed marked originality, and an artistic appreciation of color combinations.

Mrs. James A. Walsh of 515 West 138th Street, a well-known millinery designer, was a sincere advocate of American fashions.

"In my opinion French millinery is the vogue in this country," she explained, "solely because of the example set to American women by the wives and daughters of our wealthiest families. The American society woman is accustomed to making an annual visit to Paris, where she is received with open arms by the crafty milliners and modistes. She is accustomed to purchase at exorbitant prices an 'exclusively designed' hat or gown, which has nine times out of ten already been copied. When she is really fortunate enough to obtain an original creation the lines are copied as soon as she makes an appearance at the opera or in public upon her return. Two months later, in case the dress is an afternoon gown, similar models are to be seen in every department store window, and the manufacturers of ready-made garments are shipping exact replicas made up of cheaper materials to every city and town in the United States. Of course, long before this stage in the natural evolution of the 'exclusive' creation has been reached, Milandy has tired of her beautiful importation and has gone abroad in search of another. Thus she is never more than three jumps ahead of her less fortunate sisters.

"The best American designers are on a par with the French. They do not lack either originality or the artistic sense. If allowed free rein by the American woman, our designers are capable of creating new fashions, and not simply imitating the latest Paris modes."

A representative of Henri Bendel at 520 Fifth Avenue was warm in his commendation of THE TIMES'S Fashions Contest, but was inclined to doubt that the time was yet ripe for the supremacy of American fashions.

"Take, for example, the three prize-winning evening gowns," said he. "In each instance the color scheme is harmonious and pleasing, as well as original. But the draping—ah! that is a different matter. One of these gowns has a high, broad girdle, and the draping of the skirt is suggestive of a modified pannier. Both of these, it seems to me, are French touches. The wing shoulder draperies, taken in connection with the drapery of the skirt, give to the ensemble, however, a most distinctive and original effect. It is ravishing.

"American designers are not overlooked nor is America lacking in the universal influence which displays itself in the creations of Paris. The blanket of the Indian has suggested ideas in draping gowns and the ideas of American designers are closely watched, especially as regards street or walking costumes. There is not a dress-making establishment in New York which will not accept designs of merit, whether they are the product of American or French designers, but the latest French mode in all kinds of feminine apparel is the general vogue among the leaders of fashion in this country."

Miss Louise Miller, of East Fifty-second Street, a milliner, was disposed to be somewhat critical of the awards in the Spring hats contest, although she agreed that the designs were exceptionally attractive and original.

"My chief criticism," explained Miss Miller, "would be simply of the fact that the first and second prize winners were hats which are known to the trade as 'types.' That is to say, they are suitable only to a certain type of wearer. For example, the rose hat could only be worn by a débutante or young matron, and to insure the best effect the wearer would have to be of the blonde type, with blue eyes. This hat would be wholly unsuited for a woman of dark or sallow complexion. The cotton-boll hat was rightly judged the best of the three, and I feel like congratulating Miss Chisholm upon her accomplishment. It is, however, open to the same objection as the rose hat designed by Miss De Kayser of Portland, Ore. That is to say, it is suitable only for a young woman. I am sorry that some of the competitors did not submit a hat which might be worn by a woman no longer youthful. It is the hardest task of the milliner to design a hat for a woman of 40 to 50 years of age.

French Preferred for Stage.

Mme. Clarice, the theatrical modiste, was certain that French designs in gowns would always be in demand for the American stage.

"They are not only original in line but are just sufficiently daring in effect to make them attractive," she remarked. "There is nothing which mars a woman's grace like an ill-fitting gown, and the French modiste has solved the problem of draping the feminine figure to best advantage. This is the reason that only French gowns, or at least French models, are used upon the stage to-day."

Mme. Dempsey shared the general opinion that French fashions were destined to be supreme for some time to come.

"I believe in American fashions for American women, both in theory and practice," she observed. "But I think that the theory is damaged and achievement retarded through the mistaken enthusiasm of the supporters of this movement. I believe in American fashion creations, but I have yet to see one which is the equal of a Paquin design. The first thing the French designer does is to seek an inspiration. He does not study fashions, present or future, nor does he allow himself to be influenced toward the use of special textiles or garnitures. His fundamental idea is to attract women, and this he does by creating a design which suggests the period or nationality which he had in mind.

"Mme. Paquin speaks of 'modeling' a new creation, and works with her fabrics like the sculptor with his clay. She first swathes her living model in a wet skin-fitting garment and then drapes the figure, later adjusting the folds with pins. When she has arrived at the effect which she desires she proceeds further from a flat paper sketch. There is not a single American designer of whom I have any knowledge who would for a moment think of taking such tedious, painstaking care in achieving results. The American designer thinks only of producing something which will sell and of producing it as quickly as possible. It is this commercialism which leaves us far behind."

Mme. d'Arcy, herself French, was most optimistic as to the future of genuine American fashions. She said the day was not far removed when the demand for Parisian models by American women would be practically a thing of the past.

American Work Better.

"So far as turning out perfect examples of workmanship is concerned," she declared, "the American modiste is already far ahead of the French. Every year sees the French model more unsatisfactory and less favorably received. Any one who doubts this has only to examine the models as they come here direct, and it will be quite evident that quite radical changes must be wrought before they are acceptable to the American woman. Take some specific examples. The present season's Paris models for evening snow waists (if one can so dignify them) of transparent silk, overlaid with silver lace, beaded mesh, chiffon, or anything which will give the effect of more than partial nudity. It must be confessed that on the Parisienne, when her naked shoulders are half-shrouded by a filmy scarf or hidden by a waving fan or a bouquet of flowers, that the effect is chic and charming.

"American women, however, do not care to go about half clothed nor to depend upon fans or bouquets for decency. They are not of the same temperament as the Parisienne, and could not be brought to consider the present mode anything but vulgar unless such alterations are made as to practically create a different gown. Therefore, the first thing which happens to such a model is to have the waist entirely remodeled and made at least opaque, and the result generally quite thoroughly takes the "spirit" out of the design.

"American women want a design which does not have to be remodelled, and this is true not only of the present evening models, but of other designs as well.

"I have been especially interested in the results of THE TIMES contest and the manner in which it was conducted. It has left no doubt in my mind that the time is near when American designers will control American fashions.

Views of the Opera Singers.

Mme. Olive Fremstad, the Wagerian soprano at the Metropolitan Opera House, said: "There is no reason on earth why American women should not have their clothes designed by Americans. It is foolish for them to have to go abroad for dresses. I think THE TIMES contest will serve a useful purpose in bringing the matter into publicity. The display of the designs of the gowns which won the contest will also serve its purpose. I particularly like the evening gown which won the third prize."

Mme. Frances Alda, the soprano of the Metropolitan Opera House, and the wife of Mr. Gatti-Casazza, said: "There is a certain type of dress, the simple day dress of linen or serge, which it is impossible to find in Europe. Mme. Paquin cannot make them. Nobody can. I buy all gowns of that sort in New York. American dressmakers are the only ones who understand how to make that sort of a dress. Dorothy Yorke's design, which won a prize in THE TIMES contest, is an example of what I mean. I think that is the most original of all the dresses which won prizes in the contest. It is a delightful gown. THE TIMES contest is a step in the right direction. It will encourage American designers."

Mme. Marianne Flahaut, the French contralto, said: "I did not know of this contest, but when I opened my TIMES this morning R. T. Wilcox's dress immediately struck my eye, and I determined to have a gown exactly like it this Summer. That proves the worth of the contest, because hitherto I have purchased all my dresses in Paris. This will be the first gown I have bought in New York. But why should not Americans make gowns? They are clever enough to do anything, once they set about it."

It was difficult to find leading actresses in town yesterday to comment on the American fashions designs, but two of them, who are known on the stage for the clothes they wear, presented interesting, if different, viewpoints. One was Laurette Taylor, star of "Peg o' My Heart," and the other was Gaby Deslys, the Frenchwoman who heads "The Honeymoon Express" company. Melville Ellis, who designs the costumes worn in the Shubert productions, also had some observations to make.

"Certainly we can make our own designs in this country," said Miss Taylor. "As soon as American women become independent enough to study their own needs, design their own dresses, and have them executed by American dressmakers we will lead the world. And I believe that very condition is coming about gradually.

"The trouble with us here is that we try to adapt the Paris fashions to our figures, and we make a failure in the attempt. The women of the two nations are far apart. The greatest point of difference is the coloring and the expression of the woman behind the dress, if you know what I mean. I believe that you can't successfully put a dress designed to adapt itself to the coloring of French women, and to their personality, on an American woman and be wholly successful.

"I believe strongly in individuality in clothes, as well as in other things. I design all the clothes I use on the stage and at home. Why should we adopt an individuality that the French dressmakers thrust upon us? Agitations in favor of 'strictly American' styles, such as THE TIMES has undertaken, are valuable and will help in the final result."

Gaby Deslys did not think so.

"All the clothes I wear on the stage are made in Paris," she said. "I would not say that if I happened to see something I liked here I would not use it, but so far I have not. I make the designs for my clothes myself and spend a good deal of time seeing that my Paris dressmakers get them the way I like them. I would like to be flattering, but I must say what I think, and that is that Paris is the fashion centre of the world, and everyone else must copy."

Melville Ellis took the middle ground.

"I believe that on Fifth Avenue at about 11 o'clock every day," he said, "you can see more tastefully dressed women, wearing clothes that are made right here, than at any other place in the world.

"Some day I believe we shall lead Paris, but I do not think this generation will see it. Our hope lies with the American dressmakers. When they become independent enough to set up their own conventions we will lead."

MRS. STEWARDSON LOST.

Disappears from Husband and Attendants the Second Time.

For the second time in two weeks Mrs. Clara Stewardson, wife of Dr. L. C. Stewardson of Geneva, N. Y., has disappeared. On Feb. 9 she eluded a companion who takes care of her when leaving St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church at 11 East Twenty-eighth Street, and was not found for thirty-six hours. Since that time she has been in the personal care of Dr. Louis C. Le Roy at his home, 38 West Fiftieth Street.

Dr. Stewardson has been stopping for the past few weeks at the Hotel Manhattan. Last night a maid from Dr. Le Roy's house ran into the hotel and asked for Dr. Stewardson. He was out at the time, and the maid told the hotel authorities that Mrs. Stewardson had again disappeared. According to the maid's story, Mrs. Stewardson took advantage of a moment when she was unattended and put on a black velvet hat and a set of black furs and walked out of the house. She wore a purple tailor-made suit.

DR. AKED'S WELCOME LOOKED ON AS A CALL

Old Congregation at His First Pulpit Address Here Lingers to Greet Him Warmly.

REFORMED CHURCH FOR HIM

Not at All Pleased When Rockefeller Is Named in Connection with a Bigger Church for His Pastorate.

The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, former pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, known as Mr. Rockefeller's church, preached two sermons yesterday at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church at the corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue.

Dr. Aked is now on a visit here from San Francisco, where he has filled a congregational pastorate for the last two years. As many members of his former Congregational pastorate for the last two announced in April, 1911, that he found New York cold and its millionaires unresponsive and so was going to the Golden West in search of warmer-hearted men, they turned out in large numbers to hear him yesterday. More than 300 of Dr. Aked's former parishioners remained after his first sermon at the morning service to greet him, and in the evening his old friends were there in greater numbers to see him. His reception by his former parishioners gave rise to a rumor that his visit meant his coming removal fro mthe West to become pastor of a leading Reformed congregation here.

One suggestion was that Mr. Rockefeller was now willing to build the big church which Dr. Aked demanded before leaving New York as the only condition upon which he would remain.

"Rockefeller, Rockefeller, bosh!" was the only comment Dr. Aked would make when the name of the most conspicuous member of his former congregation was mentioned to him in connection with building plans.

The noted clergyman seemed to be provoked at the question. Finally he said he was glad to be back in New York, but did not know about any concerted movement to bring him back here to stay.

"I love San Francisco as I have loved no other place I ever lived in," said he.

"How about the fact that many of your former parishioners were here to greet you?" he was asked.

"Oh, they are my good friends," he replied. "I am sure they came here merely as my friends."

Before ending his present visit to the East Dr. Aked will deliver addresses at Poughkeepsie, Scranton, and Boston. He plans to return to his San Francisco pastorate within two weeks.

At Dr. Aked's evening meeting yesterday George C. Moore and James Wiggins, officers of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, were asked if they knew what plans were being formed to bring Dr. Aked back from San Francisco.

Mr. Moore said that such a thing as the return of Dr. Aked might come about, but he would only hint at news to be given out later when pressed for details. Another leading member of the same church said that nothing had yet been said to Dr. Aked, as conditions were not yet ripe for a formal call.

The efforts to make Dr. Aked again a New York pastor had their origin, it was learned, in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church and in reformed congregations affiliated with it. The pulpit of the Madison Avenue Church is now being filled temporarily by an arrangement with a number of clergymen, who alternate each month. This arrangement, it was learned, will terminate during the present year, and it is then the intention to get the services of a permanent pastor. The church property is valued at $1,000,000.

When Dr. Aked's arraignment of conditions surrounding his pastorate in New York was made two years ago, The Examiner, the New York organ of the Baptist Church, took him to task without using his name. It attacked the views of "some clergymen" on the subject of baptism and referred to "subversive tendencies that were leading to disaster." Dr. Aked quickly took up the attack as directed at him personally and answered it. He took a stand so liberal, from the orthodox viewpoint, that his transition to Congregationalism a little later was looked upon as quite natural. It was pointed to yesterday as a reason why another transition into the Reformed Church will not be difficult.

In renouncing New York as a field of labor Dr. Aked used this language:

"I can discover—it almost breaks my heart to say it—only reasons why I should go. I could not contemplate a permanent ministry under present conditions. It has been affirmed and reaffirmed by me with emphasis which I have feared might become offensive. At the corporate meeting of the church held Nov. 18, 1910, I said in plain words that I did not come from England to become the minister of a small community of Baptists. I came with great hopes, hopes which at that time I thought you shared. I thought that you were ready with vast enterprises. I fear now that these enterprises are such stuff as dreams are made of. The span of a human life is short. My years are passing. I cannot afford to wait. I have work to do in the world; if not here, then elsewhere."

Dr. Aked said at that time that he had spoken to John D. Rockefeller about the need for a new church, and that Mr. Rockefeller had replied: "Doctor, if my life depended upon it, I could not say what is the wisest thing to do."

In the sermon yesterday which restored the contact of Dr. Aked with the members of his former New York congregation he used the same strong language his parishioners were accustomed to hear him use in denouncing the fear of the churches to embrace new ideas.

"We do not fear death," said he. "We are free from this bondage, and life is better worth living every day. There are grander thoughts for our thinking, there are grander worlds for our exploitation. But, with many of us, the emancipation from fear is not completed. We go through life fearing immaterial things that we have no more right to fear than we would fear a ghost while crossing a cemetery. We fear Mrs. Grundy, some of us, more than we fear God Almighty. How the Church fears new ideas; how it denounces them; how it stands against them. We do not know whether it is a thought or the mere modernness of a thought that makes it wicked. And yet this is what we call our liberty."

SAVES ALL EXCEPT HIMSELF.

Herbert Maxwell, Rescuer, Last One Carried Out of Burning Tenement.

A fire in a four-story frame tenement house at 7 Nostrand Avenue, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning caused a panic among the tenants. In their efforts to get down the stairs several fell, and before they could be carried out were severely burned. The fire started in the apartments of James O'Rourke, a manufacturer of badges. Herbert Maxwell, a salesman of 834 Bedford Avenue, who was passing by, woke O'Rourke, who hurried his family to the street without waiting to dress. Maxwell then went to the second floor, where Frank Grocalone and his family were asleep. He aroused them and carried the three small children to the street.

Maxwell then rushed back through the smoke-filled halls to the third floor and woke up Maria Branato, 58 years, who was ill in bed. He tried to carry her down the stairs, followed by the other tenants on the floor. They found their escape cut off by the flames and hurried back. The rescuer then smashed the front windows and cried for help to the firemen, who had just arrived. The women were panicstricken by this time and had to be restrained from jumping. A ladder was hoisted and the women were carried down. Maxwell was the last to leave, and by the time the firemen returned for him he was badly burned. The firemen carried him down, and Dr. Reibstein, from the Eastern District Hospital, found his burns so serious that he was likely to die. He was removed to the hospital. Six of the tenants were slightly burned, and were attended by Dr. Eberle of the Williamsburg Hospital.

BISHOP IS THE VICTOR.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Feb. 23.—Dr. Alfred W. Arundel, rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, will retire shortly. The formal announcement was made to-day, and ill-health is given as the cause. For some years the rector and Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead have not been in harmony. Dr. Arundel, according to one report, wished to relieve his congregation of further embarrassment in this matter. The Bishop, it is said, declined to sanction a confirmation ceremony in St. Mark's Church unless Dr. Arundel should resign.

For more than ten years Dr. Arundel was rector of Trinity, the oldest Protestant Episcopal Church in Pittsburgh, and one of the richest congregations in the country. His popular methods, it is said, were disliked by Bishop Whitehead. When Dr. Arundel began to preach Christian Socialism the Bishop arranged for Dr. Arundel's resignation, which was accepted three years ago. Dr. Arundel, who had been lecturing in New England, accepted a call to St. Mark's Church in May last. Bishop Whitehead sent a cable dispatch from Europe in which he forbade St. Mark's Church to engage Dr. Arundel. St. Mark's Church defied the Bishop. Since then the feud between the two has been kept up.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-night at 8:15. Donne Curiose. Farrar, Alten, Fornia, Maubourr; Macnez, Scotti, Plui-Corsi. Conductor, Toscanini.
Tues. at 8. Phila.-Chg. Opera Co. (1st time), Ranz des Vaches. Stanley, Cisneros, Riegelman; aDimores, Dufranne, Huberdeau, Mascal, Nicolay. Gen. Mus. Dir., Campanini.
Wed. at 8. Huguenots. Destinn, Hempel, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Braun, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 2. Pop. Price Mat. Haensel und Gretel. Alten, Mattfeld, Robeson; Goritz. Pagliacci. Borl; Jorn, Gilly. Cond's., Hageman-Sturani.
Thurs. at 8. Premiere Cyrano. Alda; Martin, Amato, Riess, Griswold, Hinshaw. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 7:45. Tristan. Fremstad, Matzenauer; Urius, Braun, Buers. Conductor, Toscanini.
Sat. at 2. Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Reiss. Conductor, Toscanini.
Sat. at 8. Pop. Prices. Gioconda. Destinn, Matzenauer. Duchene; Martin, Amato,— Segurola. Conductor Polacco.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Next Mon. at 7:30. Walkuere, Matzenauer, Fremstad, Homer; Urius, Braun. Cond., Hertz.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

IN A BOX ABOVE NEW YORK THEATRE — WILLIAM MORRIS' WONDERLAND — VAUDEVILLE DIRECT FROM CONVENTION
THIS WEEK—THE BEAUTY CONTEST!!

Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av., 25c to $1.00. Daily including Sundays, 2:30 & 8:30 P. M.
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IN KINEMACOLOR.

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PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

OLYMPIC E. 14th St. 'Phone, 1200 Stuy. Mat. To-day, Seats 25c. TROCADERO
Friday—Country Store. Thursday—Amateur Night. BURLESQUERS

HAMMERSTEIN'S Ev. 50, 75, $1. Daily Matinee 25 & 50c. FAY TEMPLETON, Cliff Gordon, Joe Jackson & 10 other acts.

GARDEN, 27th St. Ev.8:15. Kellerd To-night 8:15 HAMLET

On Newsstands Today

The New York Times
ANNALIST
A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics

Vol. I., No. 6. (Quotation Review Vol. XVI. No. 6) NEW YORK, February 24, 1913. 10 Cents

The Purpose of Life Insurance Defeated---Heads of Great Companies Sound Note of Warning

See Page 164

Other Contents:

THE ERDMAN ACT.---Our Law, Which Is About to Be Changed, Has Done Good Work Simply by Its Appeal to the Reasonableness in Men's Human Nature

LESS FEAR OF POLITICS ABROAD.---Proposed Arbitration of Rumanian-Bulgarian Frontier Dispute Has Calming Effect, but Money Markets of Europe Are Still Under Strain

OUR CAPITAL IN MEXICO.---American Investments with Our Much Troubled Neighbor to the South Exceed Considerably the Amount Obtained From All Other Sources

STOCKHOLDERS WOULD OVERRIDE DIRECTORS.---Those of the Philadelphia Electric Company Displeased at Rejection of Lease by Directors

STANDARD OIL'S COMING FIGHT.---Amsterdam Tells Us That the Great European Shell Combination Has Acquired Control of American Fields

LAW FOR STOCK EXCHANGES.---A Chicago Attorney Tells How the Courts Have Bound Outsiders to the Rules of the Exchanges

BANKING FOR THE FARMER.---Country Bankers Allege That Those in Good Credit Have No Trouble in Getting Money

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$25 The entire stock of Carl Schulz, Fifth Ave. tailor, is on our second floor. We bought every yard he had. Spring and Summer materials never sold by him at less than $50 to $60 are being sold by us at $25. There is a wide range of patterns and many exclusive styles. Let us make for you this week as good a suit as you ever wore. $25

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THE SPY LAST TIME AT THE EMPIRE MARCH 8.
KISTEMAECKER'S FAMOUS "LA FLAMBEE."

"IT IS GOOD NEWS THAT CHARLES FROHMAN IS GOING TO REVIVE SUCH A CHARMING COMEDY AS 'LIBERTY HALL.'"—Extract from N. Y. Sun Editorial, Feb. 22.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2.
JULIA SANDERSON in THE SUNSHINE GIRL with JOSEPH CAWTHORN

HAS HUMOR, INGENUITY AND IMAGINATION, says ALAN DALE of THE POLICE-DETECTIVE PLAY.
The Conspiracy
AT THE GARRICK—NOW.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
LAST 6 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATINEES
Charles Cherry—Marie Doro
In the Comedy, THE NEW SECRETARY.
NEXT MONDAY—Seats Sale Thurs.
H. B. WARNER in a new play THE GHOST BREAKER

"STOP THIEF" at the Gaiety will make you laugh till you stutter.

LYCEUM THEATRE—Special Matinee TO-DAY (MONDAY) AT 2:20
One performance only. Auspices Stage Society of N. Y. BENEFIT ACTORS' FUND
THE HONEYMOON
A Comedy by Arnold Bennett.
NOTABLE CAST, including
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AT THE GARRICK—NOW.

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Robert Hilliard In "THE ARGYLE CASE."

All doctors prescribe "STOP THIEF" as the best laughing tonic in the world.

HUDSON W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
A PLAY OF STRONG HUMAN INTEREST—NOT A FAIRY PLAY.
THE Poor Little Rich Girl
By ELEANOR GATES.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
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EVENING JOURNAL said:
"Don't fail to see 'The Master Mind' at the Harris Theatre. It will leave you gasping."

NOW at the NEW AMSTERDAM W 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
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The Last Word in Musical Comedy

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ONLY 4 WEEKS MORE
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YEARS OF DISCRETION
"SUPERB CAST" ACTON DAVIES.—EVE. SUN.
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MATINEE TO-MORROW, 2:10.
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High Class Vaudeville Between Acts Every Day.

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Adele Margulies.....Piano
Leopold Lichtenberg.Violin
Leo Schulz.....'Cello

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Zimbalist JOINT RECITAL Powell
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Res. Seats, $1.50 to 50 cts., now at Box Office.

BURTON HOLMES TO-DAY PANAMA CARNEGIE HALL at 3.
MON. MAT., MCH. 3, "RIO DE JANEIRO."

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RICH WOLFF at the Piano (STEINWAY)
Seats 75c. to $2 at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

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A New Comedy, THE BRIDAL PATH

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THE MAN WITH 3 WIVES

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LAST WEEK. LITTLE WOMEN
200th Per. Sat. Mat. Souvenir Programs.
Beginning TUES., MAR. 4. Seats Now.
THE PAINTED WOMAN
A romantic play by Frederic Arnold Kummer.

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WILLIAM COLLIER in Never Say Die.
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A new comic opera. Music by John Philip Sousa.

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Biggest American Play Ever Written, Fine Feathers
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To-night & Tues. Evs., Wed. Mat.—"The Rising of the Moon" & "The Playboy of the Western World." Wed. & Thurs. Evgs.—"The Magnanimous Lover," "The Building Fund" & "Hyacinth Halvey." Fri. & Sat. Evgs., Sat. Mat.—"Riders to the Sea," "Land of Heart's Desire" & "The Jackdaw."

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Ex. 8 in the minute. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2 on the minute.
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LAST WEEK. TO-DAY at 4 Sat., 10:45 A. M. & 3:30 P. M.

RACKETTY-PACKETTY HOUSE at the Children's THEA., Century Theatre Building, 62d and 8th Av. Phone 8800 Cols. Prices $1, $1.50, $2.

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MAJESTIC. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
NORMAN McKINNEL in RUTHERFORD & SON
MATS. Daily at 2:30 (except Sat.) & Sat. 11 A. M.
The Fairy Tale Play for Children.
25c., 50c., SNOW WHITE with Marguerite Clark
75c., $1.
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Carnegie Hall. TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:15. Violin Recital, MAXIMILIAN PILZER
Seats Box Office or Mgt. Antonia Sawyer. 1,425 B'y.

COLUMBIA B'WAY & 47th Burlesque Mat. To-day
SOCIAL MAIDS with GEO. STONE, JENNIE AUSTIN.

HURTIG & EAMON'S West 125th St. Mat. Daily. CASTINGS' BIG SHOW with Sam Sidman & Tom Coyne. Wrestling To-morrow Night.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH each hour. Capt. ROBT. F. SCOTT, South Pole Hero.

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